B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 124. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Djocja, Pekalongan, Soerabaya, Modjokerto, Pontianak, Modan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Weltevreden.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—83, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
9th May	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZWAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th Jul.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Au.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
16th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the for short period commencing from Bombay on 20th June and terminating by the new s.s. "Ranpura" steamer due Bombay on 11th September.
The Rates are as follow:—
To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and back .. £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA * ..	6,021
16th July	DOMALA ..	8,441
6th August	MARGHA ..	8,278
17th Sept.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA* ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA ..	8427
10th Dece.	MARGHA ..	8,278

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
28th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,283	
11th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MOOLTAN
5th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
27th May	SIRSA ..	Rangoon via Tuticorin.
27th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
27th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G Ports.
2?th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,,	CHINDWARA	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaita.	5970	23rdMay	28th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	Europ can Class steerage with food	Europ can Class steerage without food	3rd Class
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to-
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
INDUS MARU.	K. Mori	4366	8thMay	9th June
BINGO MARU.	H. Chiba	601	1 June	8 June
KOYEI MARU.	B.Nakagawa	4736	1 June	..
CELEBES MARU.	H. Morita	5863	8 June	24th June
INDO MARU.	I. Kawasaki	5009	16 June	30 June
HONOLULU MARU	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9th July

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7 C

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 58,00,000
3 Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business uptc 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give a trial.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATIA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
For particulars apply to:— 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada No. 3149/2 Ahmedabad.
Chief Agents For C. P & Berar:— S. B. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—29
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."
ASVAN = BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX = MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL = BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL = DIURETIC
TYKOL = DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC
VIBRO-ASOKA = UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TO
BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRG

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—An experienced INSTRUCTOR for Physical Culture for the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL, stating age, experience and requirements.
A R2333c.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE TEACHER for the Mandvi High School. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi, District Surat.
A R1181

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mills. Apply at once with testimonials, stating qualifications previous experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1179

WANTED—A CLERK, having full knowledge of Estate Management, English correspondence and Gujrati accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Security Rs. 1,000/- (one thousand). Apply KARSONDAS HARI, c/o Rattonshi Ernest & Co. Feltham House, Pallard Pier.
A 23318

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for two Kunvari Sahebs of the Thakor Sahib with knowledge of English and Gujrati. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem plus House free. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age and other qualifications to KARBHARI, Kotda Sangani, Kathiawar.
Kotda Sangani 21st May, 1925.
A23341

HOTELS.

LONAVLA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL is quite full, one or two rooms will be available during this week. Families returning from Mahableshwar and Matheran before the proper break of Monsoon should take advantage of this Hotel. Apply at once MANAGER.
H. R1180

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandbagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1119

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—184 Shares of the Seddely Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd., what offers? Apply Box No. 792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1185

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—About 200 to 300 maunds NEWSPAPER WASTE. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of india for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
'Bombay Chronicle.
Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

FOR SALE.

THE Surat Industrial Mill, situated at Sahera Gate, Surat is to be sold. Intending purchasers to send their offers to the undersigned on or before the 5th June 1925.

The mill contains about 122 looms with preparatory machineries and also preparatory machineries of spinning. For further particulars and inspection apply to the undersigned.

V. C. [illegible]
T. J. MEHTA.
Pro. Liquidator.
The Surat [illegible]
Kotwali Sheri.
Surat, 16th May, 1925.
C23310

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 5TH JUNE, 1925.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students, desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees, free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS: Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students, studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of applications and of Rules and Regulations, apply (enclosing one anna postal stamp) to the SECRETARY G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
23271

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at the Agakhan Building near Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed :—

RESOLUTION.

(a) That Article 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following substituted in its place.

83. Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai and Co., the Agents of the Company shall be entitled to have two nominees on the Directorate of the Company and the said nominees and their respective successors in Office appointed under this clause shall be ex-officio Directors. Every ex-officio Director shall be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by the said Agents and accordingly he shall not be bound to retire by rotation or be subject to Clauses 95, 96, or 100 herein and whenever any ex-officio Director vacates Office whether upon request as aforesaid or by death or otherwise the said Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai and Co., may appoint another Director in his place.

The ex-officio Director shall not require any qualification. The ex-officio Director may at any time by notice in writing to the Company resign his office.

(b) That the following be added after Article 117 :—

117. (a) The firm of Huseinbhoy Dalsukhbhai and Co., having assigned the agency to the firm of Brijlal Bilasrai and Co., the said firm of Brijlal Bilasrai and Co. and the partners or the members for the time being constituting the said firm are appointed Agents of the Company from 10th May, 1925, for the unexpired portion of 50 years for which the said Huseinbhoy Dalsukhbhai and Co. had been appointed Agents on the same terms and conditions as are set out in the Agreement referred to in Article 117.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of June 1925, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Bombay, 23-5-1925.
By order of the Board,
BRIJLAL BILASRAI & CO.,
Agents.
C23336

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1925, to SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th May, 1925.
C23328

NOTICE.

WANTED A GRADUATE TEACHER for the Municipal High School. Apply to the undersigned stating second language, experience, age and salary wanted.

M. G. INAMDAR,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board.
ANKLESWAR.
Ankleswar, 18th May 1925.
23317

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited to remove wooden planks of paper Rolls Newspaper waste and other unserviceable articles. For particulars please apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 476 of 1925.

W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE IDEAL TRADING COY., a firm. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the moveable property herein advertised in the issue of the 5th instant of the "Bombay Chronicle" to take place on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) will be proceeded within the shop of the abovenamed defendant firm at Kalbadevi on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1925 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)

For particulars, vide the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 29th day of April, 1925, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the date stated above and in the "Satya Mitra" on the 20th instant.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1925.
H. MACNAUGHTEN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHANDVALA, & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23342

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.

Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated 9th January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Shaik Memon Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414 and Cadastral Survey No. 1453 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 400-404 and 1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public Road called Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba widow of Soni Narandas Panachand and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C23193

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1324 of 1922.

TAHIRA MOHSIN TYABJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
IBRAHIMKHAN KARIMKHAN. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1924, and the Judges Order, dated 6th May, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Matheran on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, containing by admeasurement three Acres and nineteen Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 102 in a certain map or plan deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Kahragat Road, on or towards the West by Matheran Road, on or towards the South by the Property of Ratanbai Kapadia and on or towards the North by the property of Manchenji Banaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed Esmail Building, Hornby Road.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1925.
K. B. PATIL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C23345

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that OOMER ABDUL SATTAR OOMER, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mussomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to myself.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 147, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground newly assessed together with the two Chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 625 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16881, Old Survey No. 2718, New Survey No. 4133, Cadastral Survey No. 1395, Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 442-443 and 444 and Street Nos. 100-102 and 1, and bounded as follows that it to say, on or towards the East by the Bank Street, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Kassam Joosab, on or towards the North by the property of Fredina Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Kasmiri and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1925.
RAMJANALI LALLJEE SAJAN,
Purchaser.
C R1184

AUCTION SALES

N. PATHARE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Dammer Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. PATHARE and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Shaik Mahomed Shaik Yusaf Bhayan and Anr. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Pandurang Harichand and Chandrabhagabai, widow of Bhawoo Keshoo and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage deed, dated 8th March, 1922, Messrs. N. PATHARE and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being at *Parbhadevi* Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1800 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No 3699 and New Survey No. 1635 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 2716 2717-2718 and Street Nos. 181-182 183 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the said Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Alimaida and on or towards the North by the property of Anpurnabai.

For further particulars and conditions an application may be made to Messrs. PATHARE & CO., at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
R1154

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS NO. 8 AND NO. 7 MARY LANE, MATHERAN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co. Attorneys for the owner Mr. Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 31st day of May, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned bunglows and all the household furniture and effects therein on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF BUNGLOW NO. 8.

All those 2 pieces or parcel of land, together with the bunglow and tenements standing, situate at Mary Lane, Matheran, containing by admeasurement respectively thirteen and three-fourths Gunthas and six and three-fourths Gunthas making in all 20¼ Gunthas or thereabouts and which bunglow is known as No. 8 Mary Lane.

SCHEDULE OF BUNGLOW NO. 7.

All those 2 pieces or parcels of land together with the bunglow and tenements standing thereon situate at Mary Lane Matheran, containing by admeasurement thirteen and three-fourth Gunthes and three-fourth Gunthas making together fourteen and half Gunthas or thereabouts and which bunglow is known as No. 7 Mary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the owner at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 502-506; 468-470; 419-421; 415-417; 407-409; 403-405; Case Nos III,; 165; 149; 150; 152; 153; Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No 392-404. Case No. 72; Mirzawada Road.

S.P. Shed on plot of Cases 141-144; and a latrine block, at Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
WITH
EDNA MURPHY
FINAL TWO CHAPTERS
"SHOULD SHE BECOME A DETECTIVE ?"
AND
'CORINNE MAKES HER CHOICE'
Lovers bid for her heart. Positions are offered her which will she choose ?
"VAUDEVILLE"
(Out of the Inkwell Cartoon)
"HIS ROYAL SLYNESS"
BY
HAROLD LLOYD
The Comedian of Comedians.
PATHE GAZETTE.
POPULAR PRICES.

WARNER BROS.
CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
WILL BE SHOWN
AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
From May 30th
Though Married Do you Think of the Man who might have been ?
SEE
Flaming Passion From
LUCRETIA LOMBARD !

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Picture's Syndicate's
First Production
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
Time and Rates as usual.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ALLUMINIUM AND GERMAN SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from Trybjee Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Meganbhoy Naginbhoy Vakilwalla, and Nemchand Naginchand Vakilwalla the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Hargowandas Tulsidas (Insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th May 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at German Silver Building, 2nd Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, the following :—

One very big lot of Alluminium and German Silver Circles, Plates, Wires, Nails, Utensils Toys, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried to attain health, pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by every body. Apply :—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR

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on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

To-day Reuter reported 48 points higher in old crop and 51 to 58 points higher in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on Commission Houses and New Orleans buying and short covering, Liverpool has been reported 2to 5 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst. as under:—

"Short principal buyers on poor crop reports covering large producing area in Texas. Good rain especially need in Central and South-West portion. Prefer purchase on weakness."

The recent rise in the American markets has principally been due to abnormally high temperatures especially the Southern portion of Texas, which badly requires rain. This unfavourable factor has created short covering and fresh buying by speculators and trade. Personally we do not think that this improvement in prices will be maintained and rather look for a renewed declinning tendency to set in the immediate future.

In sympathy with a sharp rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 444 1/2 i.e. Rs. 6 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach July-August. At the opening Bazar operators were moderate buyers and the values improved to Rs. 445. Around this level Shroffs sold which caused the price to decline to Rs 443 On buying by Bazar operators the market recovered to Rs. 444 1-2 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 4444 0-2 and closed steady at Rs. 444. Japanese House was a seller whilst Bazar operators were moderate buyers.

The Official Room-rate for Broach was Rs. 458 and for Bengal Rs. 380 May delivery.

F. G. Bengal July was quoted nominally Rs. 380.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady and the demand was moderate. About 3000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

To-day 700 Bs. Bengal 1000 Bs. Dhollera, 400 Bs. Kadi-Viramgaon, 200 Bs. Sawgin-Dharwar and 100 Bs. Kalagin were tendered. Total tenders upto-date are as under:—

M.G. Bengal	4,000	Bas.
„ Punjab-American	7.400	„
„ Dholleras	6,100	„
„ Kadi-Viramgaon	1,500	„
„ Kala gin	200	„
„ Saw gin-Dharwar	300	„
Total	19,500	Bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

Bombay, May 25.

Fully Good Broach July/Aug. .. 444
„ „ Bengal July .. 378

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 25.

Description,	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	405	395	380	370
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..		450	443	436
M. G. Dhollera		440	433	426
M. G. Punjab Americans..		486	473	460
M. G. Broach ..	483	473	458	448
M. G. Southerns			440	430
			F. G. Fair.	420

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 25.

Fully Good Broach July/August .. 445
Fully Good Bengal July .. 379
Good Southerns May/June .. 424

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 25.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	.. 390	..
„	F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	.. 390	..
„	F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Punjab	Americans M.G. 440/50	..	..
Jardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	400	430/40 ..
Nagpur	..	400	430/40 ..
Scot mad ..	Fine M.G.	390/400	420 ..
Fulgaon ..	„ „	400	420/25 ..
Shamangaon	„ „	390/400	420 ..
Amraoti ..	„	390/75	410 ..
Shamgaon-Akola	„	360/70	400/10 ..
Pulkapur	„	340/50	375/85 ..
Khandesh	„	325/35	360/70 ..
„	F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	470/75 ..
„ Fully Good	„	..	450/52 ..
Sathia	Fine „	..	.. ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	450 ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	445/55 ..
Easterns	„	..	360/400 ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Viraj	M.G.	..	435/40 ..
Cambodia	„	..	470 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

May 25.

NEW YORK MARKET 23RD MAY 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.72	July		23.20	+48
22.12	Oct.		22.66	+54

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 25.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	May J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop		
Broach M.G.F.G.	460/6 5	458 444
Oomra M.G. Fine	400/410	
„ M. G. Black leaf.	370/80	
Bengal M. G. Fine	393/395	
„ M. G. F. G.	375/80	380 380
Khandesh Black leaf	315/340	
Khandwa/Sanavad	340/75	
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	325/50	
Harda	335/460	
Ujjain	340/385	
Parbhani Purna.x	350/360	
Nander.x	360/75	
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	310/350	
Wardha/Warora.	430/440	
Nagpur	440/45	
Katol	450/60	
Adoni	400/410	
Sindh/American	470/475	
Sangli/Miraj	435/440	
Bagalkot	410/415	
Coompta	430/450	
Tirupur	490/495	
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	430/35	
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	410/25	

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 22-5-25	9131000	6561000
„ Yesterday do	4000	12000
Exports to date do	7634000	5286000
Stock at Ports 22-5-25	562000	367000
„ Interior Towns. do	376000	303000
„ Liverpool do	953000	132000
Visible Supply 23-5-25	2395000	1641000
Quantity in Sight do	14170000	10879000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
8322	3176037	3050480	3230399.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 21st May.

1924-25	1923-24
12777	19122

Total Stock in Bombay on 21-5-25 9,31,123 B/s. last year—8,75,342 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 21st May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	546326	955945	662659
China	240976	181453	318036
Japan	1243663	1134397	1415834
Coast-Ports	26595	47070	43368
Total	2057560	2318865	2439896
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	4579	7425	13780
China Japan & Coast ports	55005	40034	67069
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-9-0	21-8-0	68-8-0	

Remarks.—12-30 a.m. On Saturday New York advanced 48/58 points and Liverpool 2/5 points.

The local market opened here this morning at Rs. 444 1/2 and has fluctuated within very narrow limits, rates at the time of writing being Rs. 443 1/2 for July-August and Rs. 448/- for April-May and Rs. 377/- and Rs. 380/- for Bengals.

Opinion.—The course of prices in the future depends entirely on the weather in the American cotton belt so that it is practically impossible to give an opinion of any value. It certainly looks as if the market on the other side is extremely nervous, and is likely to respond quickly to any reports of unfavourable weather or of boll weavil ravages.

Sampin.—On Saturday Sampin closed .10, 3.90 and 3.20 down, the actual rates being 285.90 288.90 and 288.20 for May, August and September respectively.

Ready Cotton.—There was a fair demand on Saturday.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon 3.30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August, Rs. 444 1/2, Bengal July, Rs. 381.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd May 1925.

Cotton	8322 Bales.
Wheat	41066 Cwts
Linseed	17790 „
Rape etc.	8023 „
Gingellyseed	1943 „
Poppyseed	96 „
Groundnuts	4391 „
Castorseed	6469 „
Rice	4768 „
Myrabollams	2349 „
Cottonseed	8031 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	422 „
Juwar	849 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	772 „
Bajri	801 „
Coal	3169 Tons

21.90	Jan.	22.41	+51
22.12	Mar.	22.70	+58

New York Spot on 22nd May, 23.50 — 15. New Orleans 23.60.

New York Spot on 23rd May 23.95 plus 45. New Orleans 24.00 plus 40.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.20 (11.58 a.m.), lowest 22.85 (10.38 a.m.), range 35 points.

Market advanced on New Orleans buying, commission houses buying. Drought causing anxiety in Southern Texas.

LIVERPOOL MARKET 23RD MAY 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.31	May			12.33	+02
12.32	Jul.	12.33	+01	12.34	+02
11.85	Oct.	11.85	—	11.90	+05
11.72	Jan.			11.77	+05
	Egyptian				
22.10	Nov.			22.20	+20
21.10	Jan.			21.30	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—

Cabled 10-15 a.m.: No. rains. Temperatures abnormally high.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

In full-pressed Bales	23 5 25	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	292	285,436	336,410
Central India	489	317,698	297,407
Barsi and Nagar	36	192,314	193,138
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	94,023	100,430
Berar	1	552,630	626,846
Central Provinces ..	..	251,173	255,294
Total Oomras ..	808	1,693,274	1,809,535
Dholera	2,913	220,475	161,122
N.W. Provinces	42	129,762	120,842
Rajputana ..	6	67,332	79,412
Sind-Punjab	399	352,394	302,294
Broach ..	1,863	461,126	302,644
Coompta & Dharwar	834	104,837	140,623
Westerns-Northerns	299	62,610	65,059
Coconada ..	..	1,253	335
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	72	22,742	23,874
Persian	—	4,034	7,049
American ..	..	9,643	..
Egyptian and African	1,146	43,041	36,882
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	3,487	819
Total ..	8,332	31,76,037	30,50,380

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	23 5 25	1st Sept. to 21st May. This year.	Last year
Europe ..	5,129	546,326	955,945
Japan & China ..	5,817	1,484,639	1,315,580
Coast Ports ..	453	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail.	..	12,777	19,021
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	59,584	29,591
Total ..	11,099	2,129,921	2,367,477

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 600 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. American Spot Universal Standard 12.80 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.33+.01
October	11.88+.01
January	11.73+.01
	London, May 22.
Belgium	97.30

Athens unreceived.

Cuban Sugar 12 5/8 June sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23.

May	27.85+.40
June	26.95+.40
July	26.15+.40
August	25.10+.40
September	24.15+.40
October	23.45+.30
November	22.20+.20
December	21.90+.20
January	21.30+.20
February	21.20+.20
March	21.05+.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23.

May	12.33+.02
June	12.31+.02
July	12.34+.02
August	12.19+.01
September	12.06+.04
October	11.90+.05
November	11.81+.05
December	11.79+.05
January	11.77+.05
February	11.77+.05
March	11.78+.05
April	11.77+.06
May	11.76+.06

Tone:—Steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, May 23.

July	23.20+.48
October	22.67+.55
January	22.41+.51
March	22.70+.58
	Liverpool, May 23.
May	12.33+.02
July	12.34+.02
October	11.90+.05
January	11.77+.05
	London, May 23.

Tele. Transfers £1/5 31/32 firm.

Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 1/4 steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, May 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 1,000.

Futures at New York.

July	23.20+.48
October	22.67+.55
January	22.41+.51
March	22.70+.58
Spot Cotton at New York	23.95+.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.00+.40
Futures at New Orleans	
July	23.49+.39
October	22.25+.48

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/8.

Demand Bills 485.68.

Foreign mined 67 1/2

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 23.
Scinde Good	9.35
Fully Good	9.75
Fine	10.15
Bengal Good	9.45
Fully Good	9.85
Fine	10.25
Oomra Good	10.15
Fully Good	10.55
Fine	10.95
Broach Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 23.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,170,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	207,000
East Indian Visible Supply	268,000
American Visible Supply	2,395,000
Other	232,000
Total Sales	50,000
East Indian Sales	1,600
East Indian Stock	30,000
East Indian Forwarded	5,700
East Indian Import of the week	1,000
East Indian Speculation	800
American Afloat	37,000
East Indian Afloat	42,000
Total Afloat	143,000

Taking of the worlds Spinners of the American Cotton 243,000 bales.

MESSRS. NORDEN'S CABLE

We have received to-day the following from our Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Short principal buyers on poor crop reports, covering large producing area Texts good rain specially needed. Central and south-west portions until relief prefer puchase on weakness."

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 62/3 May-Jun sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 63/6 May-June sellers.

Australian 61/3 May-June sellers.

Tone:—Firmly held very quiet.

Choice White Karachi 62/6 May-June buyers.

Soft Red Karachi 62/- May/June quoted.

Wheat afloat to U. K. 2,270,000 quarters.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 23.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/1 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 16/3 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, May 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 25½ June-July sellers.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot, 29 1/2 June paid.

Tone:—Firm dearer in bear covering.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 32 3/4 June paid and buyers.

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore Real Bold £22 1/4 May-June seller.

Toria £22 5/8 May-June sellers steady.

Yellow Guzerat £23 1/4 May-June nominal.

BARLEY.

London, May 23.

Karachi Barley 43/6 May-June sellers.

CARGOES PAID.

Rozario Sante Fe—64 lbs. 62/9 afloat to continent.

Australian Wheat 61/- Due Portugal.

METALS.

London, May 23.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4

Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 1/8

Copper Braziers £77 1/2.

Yellow Metal 7 1/2.

Hard Spelter 30 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, May 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June sellers £22 3/8.

Tone:—Demand quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net June/August value 44.

September/December sellers 44 1/8.

Linseed Afloat 67,000 tons.

New York, May 23.

Demand Bills 48568.

London, May 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 95.15.

Exchange on London in Germany 21.45 1/2.

Exchange on London in Italy 120.67.

London, May 23.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 3/8 May-June sellers.

Linseed Bombay £23/- May-June sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 15/16 May-June sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £23 1/8 May-June sellers.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank, £140.

Chartered Bank, £20 3/8.

National Bank, £47 1/2.

P. & O. Bank, £10 7/8.

Eastern Bank, £6 3/16.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

"CORRECTOR" is stocked by

MENASCHE, BOCHNER & Co.,

IMPORT—EXPORT

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 23.

Stockholm	18.16
Christiania	28.90
Amsterdam	12.09
Switzerland	25.13
Belgium	97.33
Athens	282.50

Cuban Sugar 12/6 June sellers.

London, May 23.

Rentes 3 per cent 45.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/4.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/4.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady China bear Covering Buyers satisfied.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March, 1925.

Exchange at Warsaw 25.33.

Exchange at Paris 95.15.

Exchange at Prague 164.00.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 9/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4.

Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st. 4 9/16

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.

METAL REPORT.

London, May 23.

Tin Block £250 1/2.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 87 3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91 3/4.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 15/16.

Conversion Loan £76 11/16.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent 101 3/4.

Indian Loan 4 per cent £105.

Consols 2½ per cent 56 5/8.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 1/2.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2.

Government Securities 3 per cent 57 7/8.

GOLD

Bombay, May 25.

Ready:—21-7-6

Vada.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	21-8-0			21-7-6
Asada	21-9-6			21-9-0

Teji Mandi.

Jeth 0—2—6

Asad 0—4—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, May 25.

Ready:—71-7-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Jeth	71-4-0	71 9-0		71-7-0
Asad	71-3-0	71-8-0		71-6-0

Teji Mandi

Jeth 0—10—0

Asad 1—3—0

Tone—Market Steady

BRASS.

Bombay, May 25.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	58	0	0
Do	1	58	0	0
Do	1 1/4	58	0	0
Do	1 1/2	58	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2	3	0	

COPPER.

Bombay, May 25

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Khai	..	67	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 ..	..	66	8	0
„ „ to 1 ..	..	65	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2	..	65	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 ..	..	64	12	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2	..	64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	..	66	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4	..	66	0	0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, May 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	0	0
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sasson	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	16	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	6
Century per lb.	1	6	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	6	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	3	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phoenix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5 ..	5	15	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	3	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	4	6

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0	12	6
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0	13	0
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0	11	0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0	11	0
David	No. 10 1-2	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	10	0
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0	10	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	3	0
„	No. 42—2	1	4	0
„	No. 20	0	14	0
„	No. 32	1	1	0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, May 22.

During the course of the week, the market has shown little interest. Demand was practically the same, and buyers were slow in purchases. The stock holders are generally keen of disposing off their stocks. Healds as well as Reeds have had very small changes in price and the spot inquiry for the same was also limited.

Ropes and Bandings changed hands at almost same prices. Lambeth cotton driving rope is quoted at Rs. 1-14-6, the demand for which kept as usual. Home tendency has been firm, and the arrivals are free. Oldham and Kenyon bandings evinced no further interest.

Japanese Bobbins saw no demand, only Slubbings and Ring Rabbeth kept in small demand. The supply is far greater than the demand, since, English are largely in use owing to the better quality.

Leather goods kept quite conspicuous by an absence of demand. Pickers and Picking bands changed hands without fluctuations worth noticing.

The quotations are:—

Healds—15-16s. Rs. 1-14-6.

Reeds R.-6-2-4

Roller Cloth-16-oz.-Ken Rs. 8-8

Roller Cloth-18-oz.-Ken Rs. 9-8

Scroll Bandings Oldham Rs. 1-5-6

Tubular Bandings No. 3 Rs. 1-14-6

Ropes Lambeth Rs. 1-14-6

Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 4-2

Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49

Roving tubes Japan Rs. 23

Pirns Conical-5" Rs. 7-8

Pirns-Weft Rs. 6-4

Ring Rabbeth-5"-Enamel Rs. 7-8

Warper Bobbins Rs. 66

Bobby Harness Rs. 19.

Card cans Fibre Rs. 4

Sizing flannel-72" Rs. 9-12

INDIAN MARKET IN ADEN

A DARING THEFT OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

(From Our Correspondent)

ADEN May 10.

It is indeed a great advancement in the commercial history of India that she is sending out commercial travellers to outside countries for securing orders in Aden market for Indian production. But out of thousands of Indian business houses only one firm has sent its Commercial traveller. This is the Aligarh Lock Co., I am told that this traveller has secured orders amounting to several thousands of rupees. I examined the locks brought as samples by the commercial traveller and to my surprise found them not in the least inferior to European production. I trust other business houses will follow up this ingenious system of securing orders from abroad. There are a few things against which a general complaint is always made by customers. This is the indifference with which orders of clients are being handed by Indian houses. The things which made European articles most popular and attractive, besides superiority of production, are honesty in their dealings, promptness of filling orders and lastly, courtesy, towards their customers or clients. As soon as an order comes in, a European firm takes it up almost mechanically and the customer on the other hand is sure that he would get his goods exactly in time, The next process is to send a letter of advice to the customer along with the parcel. But in India 90 per cent of the dealers do not send a letter of advice not even a post card; the parcel reaches its destination very late and thrusted by the postman before one's eyes like the Jack in the box. In some cases dishonestcy is rampant. For example if a person orders a thing, something different is sent to him, and, on the top of that, no invoice or a letter of explanation accompanies the parcel. The customer naturally gets disgusted with the firm, ceases to have business relationship with it, and friends are warned not to deal with such dishonest firm. You must bear in mind that there are no doubt many good houses organised on European system who do not give occasion for complaints yet, on the other hand, Indian businessmen particularly vernacular speaking—deal with their clients in a very deplorable manner the result is that no appreciable progress in Indian trade can be expected. There should be, in my opinion, a systemtical propaganda, in which all vernacular papers should assist, to enlighten those Indian houses who are dealing with either in India or outside countries to organise their business on modern lines, and treat their clients and customrers with all due courtesy. They should try and win the favour of clients to the utmost of their power. It is a shame to say on receipt of half anna postage stamp a copy of our price list will be sent to you." No country in the world except Indian business houses demand price for copies of their price lists. In one case a bookseller demanded two annas for his catalogue of books. When the two annas were sent no catalogue was sent at all. My appeal to these vernacular business houses (if I am allowed to coin the phrase) is to study the system of business before they venture in trade The price list should be distributed broadcast and free of charge. Never demand price for price-list or catalogue. The catalogue should be attractive and if possible illustrated. The distribution of catalogue is a kind of indirect means of advertisement, and the advantage is great.

Further, advertisements in Indian periodicals and newspapers are primarily intended for Indian customers, and these are usually in Urdu, Gujrati, Marathi and other Hindustani language. Indian papers are now-a-days being subscribed by many Indian residing in Aden, Jedda, Egypt Palestine, and numerous other countries where Indians have emigrated, in search of avocation, and it would be beneficial if advertisements were put in arabic so that business houses owned by Arabs may get the opportunity of entering into communications direct with Indian houses. At present Arabs of Aden (speaking restrictively) get their merchandise through the medium of Indian merchants who import commodities of the country and then sell them to dealers in Aden and the neighbouring countries. If these very dealers get into business relationship with firms in India, there is every likelihood of Indian goods finding a prosperous market all over Arabia. I might quote an example. There is a kind of "Orhni," (head covering for demales) known in Aden and Yemen as Muqrama Arabi" or "Muqrama Soda—Hamra" which certain merchant get from India and make enourmous profit, by its sale because it has a good market in Aden, Yemen, Somaliland and other places in the East., There is no ground, at least to Urdu papers, in not accepting Arabic advetisements since they are translating, almost daily news from Arabia for the Press, and traders and merchants should not consider this suggestion of mine as whimsical. Nothing would be lost in trying this new system of advertisement. There are numerous Arabic knowing people in India who can easily transtate Urdu into Arabic.

The motive in view of the writer is to see Indian goods in abundance in Arabian markets. Japan has made a surprising progress and has gained wide world fame. To-day she ranks among one of the commercial centres. Crippled Germany is flooding the Aden market and through the latter those of the Yemen. Hejaz and Somaliland, with her products, Japan is almost vanishing from the Arabian market. A few years ago the Swadeshi cloth superceded that of Japan and even English Manufacture, but now it has very little demand. The reason for this utter failure is not far to seek. Principally the manufacturers in India are producing inferior quality, the fabric is rough coarse and not attractive in the least. The print on calico and shirting cloths not alluring enough. Woollen cloths, be sides being rough and inferior in texture are dear. The world demands reasonably cheap but good cloths, and it surprises me why India should not adopt this policy! European countries have studied the physiognomical aspects of Oriental countries and found that the Arabs, Somalis, Abyssinians and other people of the Orient are aesthetes and not sufferers of beauty-blindness. So, along with the production they put very attractive trade marks by which the cloth gains a name and is distinguished from other materials by that particular trade mark, The usual marks are:—Camel, Horse, Camel with a driver, Desert Life, A Somali with spear or tooth brush, and numerous other designs which make a name for the cloth all over Arabia. Manchester has recently placed on the Aden market a white shirting cloth with a "Watch as trade mark, and to-day, it has a name of "Gharyal-wala" or "Abu-Sa'a". So the Indian manufacturers should also device these system of attraction.

The object of these suggestions would not be fulfilled if all the Vernacular Newspapers of India do not translate and issue it in their respective papers. From time to time I shall drop usual hints for the advancement of commerce between India and Arabia. In the meanwhile I shall be glad to give advice free of charge to all those who require my humble assistance in this direction, provided communications are inserted in the Bombay Chronicle under the heading "Business Opportunities in Arabia."

A DARING THEFT.

A very surprising theft was committed in Aden on Sunday the 3rd May. A brown leather portmanteau containing legal documents in possession of Dr. Gauchi, LL.B. a pleader of Alexandria was lost on the date mentioned above. This gentlemen came from Alexandria to Aden in order to consult a legal adviser here and was putting up at Hotel De l'Europe at Steamer Point, Aden. He left Aden on the 5th instant for Bombay by the S. S. "China", and when the steamer left the harbour he found, to his utter surprise, the portmanteau missing from his leather box. He at once sent a wireless message to his friend here saying that the portmanteau has been left behind. His friend made a search at once but without result. Now a notice has been issued by the Assistant Resident in charge of Police, Aden, offering a Reward of £100— to any person who produces the lost documents or gives information which may lead to their recovery.

This gentleman is now in Bombay where he went to file a civil suit in the High Court, against the famous Jew of Aden, Menahem Messa. This suit involves lahks of rupees and the disappearance of the legal documents is a great blow both to their owner and the pleader to whom they were entrusted. How such a large portmanteau stuffed with documents was smuggled away, is an enigma to me! I hear that Dr. Gauchi is returning to Aden to search for the lost documents.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On the 27th April prizes were distributed to the girls of the Gujarati Primary Girls' School, at Crater, in the presence of a large gathering at Sir Hormusjee's Anglo Gujarati School. Several ladies were also present. Sheth Framroz Hormusjee presided. Mr. J. J. Kothari, the Honorary Secretary read the 8th Annual Report and declared that the girls' cut a very appreciable mark in the last Annual examination when 64 girls passed out of 66 examinees. He then spoke on the benefit of female education and appealed for funds for the maintenance of the *only Primary Girls School* in the whole of Aden. His speech won the sympathies of the hearers and Sheth Framroz donated Rs. 1000-- Sheth Meghji Chapsee Rs. 1000-, and Vanmali Virji Rs. 1000--. The president and the Honorary Secretary were congratulated for gaining the favour of the general public and the donors were greeted with loud cheers. The girls then sang and played *ras* in circles, spoke the dialogue of the goddess of literature art wealth, etc., At the termination of this little show of the girls Mr. Kothari said that Sheth Venidas, partner of Vanmali Virji presented prizes in cloths and books amounting to Rs. 200-- and Sheth Parmanand Lalji presented prizes of cloth for Rs. 50-- and a maund of sweetmeats. The President spoke highly of the supervision of the Honorary Secretary over the school and appreciated the good works of the Headmistress J. B. Pandya and her Assistant Teacher.

IMAM YEHYA.

There is a strong rumour that Imam Yehya is now diverting his attention towards the northern side of Yemen and is very near Lahej.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

			Rs
See Directions on Picture Page, on Saturday	26	1st Prize	150/-
		2nd ,,	75/-
		3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
		Total ..	300/-

28 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

Sholapur, May 21.

The worst stage of the hot season is now passed and occasional dust storms with clouds and light showers are appearing. The temperature has gone down and with cool mornings and night breezes, one need no longer curse the heat of the place. The flooding of the market with local mangoes, sweet cucumbers and melons is a pleasant break in the monotony of poor vegetable and fruit marketz; and it is only when the Madras mangoes are imported in heaps in July, that the health of the town is in danger and the Health Department has to be vigilant.

It is nearly two months since the District Local Board Elections were over and the new Board which was due for office from 1st May has not yet been able to meet owing to Government nominations, not being out. As rumours go, there has been a regular scramble for the nominated seats and the longer it is delayed the more the khatpat on the part of Jo-hukoomwallas. Also one of the Bench Magistrate's seats has been vacant for some time-past owing to the death of one Mr. Bachuwar and lot of candidates are reported to be in the running for it. As the Honorary Bench Magistrates required no test to fulfil and exist on the absolute pleasure of the local satraps, the candidates must necessarily increase every time the seat falls vacant.

A meeting of the Mamlatdars and Officers of agricultural and co-operative societies was called by the Collector to consider means and measures of mutual co-operation but by experience one does not put much faith in the practical good of such official meetings which are looked upon more or less an official show without much meaning.Unless the average bureaucratic mind is inspired with real desire to do good to the people and trained to look beyond travelling allowance bill and bhatta, practical results are not expected.

A rumour has gained ground that His Excellency is visiting the place in connection with the new Dahitna Tank scheme. It is very much doubted if the proposed tank will solve the difficulty of both agriculturists and the city in as much as the new tank is considered insufficient to meet the requirements of the city for two successive years of drought, and will not supply water by gravitation and save the present pumping expenditure of the Municipality which nearly comes to a couple of lacs every year. An alternative Kalegaum scheme is believed to suit admirably, though no serious attempt appears to have been made by the Government and the Municipality to wore the same out.

ALLEGED POLICE ASSAULT ON ASSAM M. L. C.

FURTHER LIGHT ON THE INCIDENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Being interviewed, Mr. Hatibaruah, M. L. C., Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, who was recently assaulted by the police at Tinsukia (Assam), briefly referred to the incident that took place. He was proceeding to Dibrugarh, he said, on the opium enquiry. On his way at Tinsukia he found that the box containing the report of the opium enquiry committee was missing. He lodged a complaint to a sub-inspector of police who was standing by. but the sub-he alleges, instead of complying with his request gave a rude reply and, when Mr. Hatibaruah protested, gave him a blow. Two constables came to the aid of the sub-inspector and they all he further alleges, attacked Mr. Hatibaruah, who in selfdefence had to give them a fight, but he was overpowered. On the intercession of some passengers the fight ended. Mr. Hatibaruah has referred the matter to the Judicial Member Assam Govt. who is holding an enquiry.

OPIUM EVIL IN ASSAM.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mr. Andrews who was deputed by the Congress to enquire into the opium problem in Assam, has returned to Calcutta after a continuous tour of one month. In the midst of terrible rains Mr. Andrews had to face enormous odds and the members of the opium enquiry committee are thankful to him for the valuable assistance he rendered to the committee. The opium committee was appointed by the Assam Provincial Conference to enquire into the problem of eradicating the evil. It is understood the finding of the committee is unanimous. which recommends total prohibition in the case of people upto forty years and registration of those above forty. As soon as the report of the enquiry is published Nationalist members of the Assam Legislative Council propose to introduce a measure bearing on the recommendations. A bill to restrict the sale of opium has already been introduced by the Rev. Nicholas Roy in the last session of the Assam Legislature and it is likely this bill will be modified in the light of the recommendations of the opium enquiry committee.

Messrs, N, C, Bardoloi and Hatibaruah have arrived here to escort Mahatmaji to Assam.

DEATH OF A LEADING LONAVLA CITIZEN.

A public meeting was held in the Hall of the G. I. P. Railway Institute on Saturday the 16th instant at 5 p.m. at Lonavla in connection with the sad death of the late Mr. M. M. Murzban, Bar-at-Law, a member and first elected President of the Lonavla Municipality, an Honorary Magistrate with special powers and a leading citizen of Lonavla. The meeting was well attended by leading local Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian ladies and Gentlemen. Mr. G. H. Cutler, Honorary Magistrate, presided. After the chairman having read the notice of meeting, Mr. Jehangir C. Mehta, Honorary Magistrate spoke at length dilating upon the good qualities, abilities and the work of the deceased and the following propositions were moved in rotation which were carried

KARNATAK RESTING.

YARN FRANCHISE,

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 19.

Karnatak was practically sleeping during the last four months. May be it was for taking rest after the strenuous efforts it has to make for making the Belgaum Congress a grand success. However the General Body of the Belgaum Congress Reception Committee met on the 12th inst. The accounts and the report were not yet complete. The statement of the accounts upto date was read and was approved by the Committee. The statement showed that a surplus amount of about forty thousand was saved. Of this Rs. 15,000 is in the bank, Rs. 15,000 is yet to be realized from persons who have purchased the remaining materials. About Rs. 10,000 worth materials are still to be disposed of. The whole accounts as they were, were transferred to K.P.C.C. after setting apart about six thousand rupees for payment of honorariums and the charges of building up the Congress well now named as Pampasarovar. The Executive of the Reception Committee still remains so that if any question relating to the Reception Committee funds and the like crops up it may be able to solve it authoritatively. After doing the above business the meeting was dissolved. Next day in a public meeting a detailed account of the work done by the Reception Committee was given by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and all workers were thanked and medals were awarded to Sjt. Potdar and Khemanna for the splendid work they did in constructing the main archgate and decorating it.

On the 13th inst. the K.P.C.C. met and adjourned on account of the public meeting. On the 14th morning the K.P.C.C. met and began to discuss about the working of the spinning franchise. After a long discussion a sum of about ten thousand rupees was set apart for making strenuous efforts in the province for the spinnning franchise. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sadashivarao, Vinayakrao Shrinivasrao Koujalgi Kembavi and K. Gururajrao was appointed for the same. An amount of one thousand rupees has been set apart for volunteer organization and one thousand rupees for the publication of vernacular books on Indian History etc. by the Karnatak Shikshane Samiti of Dharwar. This, in short is the work turned out by thte K.P.C.C. meeting.

I am sorry to say that though the work turned out by the K.P.C.C. was not much, the discussion went on for nearly two days. The reason was that the debate was not conducted on business lines. Much of irrelevent matters were allowed to be imported into the discussion by members who were experts in prejudicing the house against their opponents by referring to personal matters. Thus there was confusion and chaos. Speeches were made even when there was no resolution before the house. This state of affairs went to the climax when the Dharwar D.C.C.S. resolution recommending to the Donor of various funds in Karnatak to hand them over to the K.P.C.C. for better management. Anyone who was present in the K.P.C.C. could not but be disgusted with the whole affair. I hope that the members of the K.P.C.C. will take special care in future to maintain the dignity of the august body of the K.P.C.C.

After this sorry affair was over the Spinning Franchise Sub-Committee met and resolved that one thousand rupees should be given to each district for popularizing spinning franchise appointing one district organizer for each district with a salary of Rs 50 p. m. and travelling allowance of Rs. 20. They have also authorized the organizers to appoint workers on Rs. 20 or 25 p. m. in the various talukas according to their financial capacity and have appealed to them to make all efforts in the direction. This is the only redeeming feature of the whole situation. However it is not yet too late for Karnatak to lead the country in the spinning franchise.

THE EXCHANGE RATE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of our city have been none too late in sending a very emphatic protest regarding the monetary situation of the country, and accusing Government deliberately of following a fantastic Exchange policy. But, Sir, it is surprising that our worthy Mill owners have been so apathetic in this respect. There are rumours all round that owing to a dull state of the cotton piecegoods, our mills find difficulties in financing this once most prosperous industry of this Presidency. The contraction of our currency has again played a prominent part in this debacle, and by this manoeuvre the Exchange rate has again been put up. It seems from the recent utterances of our Finance Member that the rate of sh. 1/6d. is nearly stabilised. If this is the game to be played, I think, it is necessary that more energetic means should be adopted all over the country. Because intelligent opinion of India is fully convinced that in spite of jugglery of figures indulged in by the Finance Member, and which were torn to pieces by Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas in the Legislative Assembly and lately in your columns by Mr. B. F. Madon, practically all our indigenous industries such as Cotton, Iron and Cements can never prosper but will suffer more and more if the Exchange rate is not brought down to 1/4 as fixed by the Fower Committee of 1893.—Yours truly,

A. CHINA MERCHANT.

Bombay, May 23rd.

BELGAUM NOTES.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 16.

Soon after the Literary Conference was over the meeting of the Karnatak Unification Sabha was held here under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C. of Dharwa. It was attended by many Karnatak leaders of all political parties. The main aim of starting the Sabha was to bring all the Kanarese speaking districts under one province. Mr. Kadappa explained how this demand was threefold, viz.

(1) (a) to make Karnatak a separate province altogether and give it a separate provincial government under a Governor.

(b) To demand appointment of the Maharaja of Mysore as the governor of that province.

(2) If such a province is not possible to attach all the Karnatak districts scattered here and there either to the Bombay or the Madras presidency. The first view was misunderstood by several speakers but they were duly corrected by Mr. Chikodi, Mr. Angdi and Mr. Gundappa of Banglore.

A Committee (of which Mr. Kambli M.L.C. of Dharwar is made the president) is formed to inquire into the feasiblity of the demand in all its aspects especially the political one.

The work of the Reception Committee of the recent Belgaum Congress, is over, and at a meeting held here on the 15th instant. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande its president declared the Committee as dissolved. After defraying all the expenses for the Congress the sum left as surplus was handed over to the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

Several Congress workers who worked sincerely for the Congress were honoured by being presented with medals by the Hon. Mr. Belvi, M.L.A.

The Karnatak Provincial Congres Committee which met here this week under the presidentship of Mr. K Sadashivrao passed several resolutions which showed its readiness to work the yarn franchise most successfully. To increase the number of Congres members the Committee it has appointed a district organiser for each district with some pracharakas for his help; and to induce the worker to secure members the Committee has resolved to pay Rs. 5 for every 100 Congress members he enrols.

Very interesting matches of the open championship tennis tournaments are being played here in this week. Prof. Devdhar, Prof. Dhopeshwarkar, The Chief of Budgaon, Mr. Tew the Railway Engineer at Belgaum, Messrs. Vartak and Gole of Poona and Mr. Shirpatti of Dharwar are some of the players who played very beautifully.

The Poona players who form the majority and who are superior to the rest are most likely to win the finals.

It is speculated that Messrs. Gole and Vartak the formidable pair of the P. Y. C. will win in Doubles and Mr. Gole in singles. But Mr. Gole has to reckon with Prof. Devdhar.

KHADDAR BOARD IN ABU.

A RACIAL DISTINCTION;

(From our Correspondent.)

MOUNT ABU, May 20.

The Abu season is in full swing. The Maharajas of Bikaner, Alwar Bharatpur, Limbdi, Porbunder and others have arrived and the Polo ground attracts large crowds of spectators. For the Indian visitor there is hardly any other attraction in this place besides long walks. There is no club or Gymkhana, no reading room, nor any effort on the part of visitors to organize any functions for themselves. In previous years Gujarati visitors used to organize sports and a dinner.

There is an unusually large number of Khaddar clad people about here this season. Acharya Gidvani has been staying here since March. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj came three weeks ago. Dr. Choithram is another of our political visitors. To-day a khadi board meeting is to be held here. Pundit Jawahirlal Nehru, and Shankerlal Banker have already arrived and Valabhbhai Patel and others are expected in the afternoon.

The presence of this class of visitors has drawn prominent attention to a most invidious distinction between Europeans and Indians which holds here. The Sirohi State levies a tax of Rs. 1-3-9 on all Indian visitors to the world famous Delwada temples while Europeans may visit the temple free of charge. The reason given in the notice displayed on the gate of the temple only makes things worse. It is made out that Europeans visit the temple as art lovers while the tax is levied on pilgrims. I will leave it to you to tell your readers as to what you think of this scandal.

The days are growing warmer here. It is uncomfortably hot in the afternoon.

S. I. RLY. EMPLOYEE'S CONFERENCE.

Madras, 23rd May.

Presiding over the Third Conference of the South Indian Railway Employees held at Trichinopoly to-day Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyyengar pointed out the economic virtue of fixing the minimum salary to the Railway employees and the uneconomic vice of exploiting the modern conditions of unemployement which subjected the poor wage earner to unfairness and injustice of competition. He laid emphasis on the principle of time scale of pay and enforcement of uniformity in the payment of salaries, increments and allowances. He appealed to his hearers to root out corruption from Railway services and the unsympathetic treatment meted out to the public on the railway and to maintain high morals in Railway services.—A. P.

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GURU ARJUN.

COMBINED "KRIPA" WITH "KIRPAN."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the death anniversary of Guru Arjun was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday. The celebration was organised under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. K. Natrajan presiding.

APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. K. Natrajan said that it was a very fruitful idea of Mr. Bharucha to commemorate the memory of one of the Gurus of the Sikhs—Guru Arjun. The idea of Hindu-Muslim unity was taken up long ago in the country not by politicians but by real religious teachers. Kabir was one of them. Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion and a great religious reformer, was an apostle of Hindu-Muslim Unity and so they found in Sikh religion not only the teachings of Hinduism and Islam but of Buddhism also. It was a fortunate thing for India that all their religious teachers were inspired with a spirit of synthesis, and Guru Nanak was the first great Indian religious teacher who found the necessity of a religion to which all people could subscribe. The new religion was not opposed to any religious sect but aimed at uniting all who worshipped the One through God.

A MISCONCEPTION.

Continuing, Mr. Natrajan said that Guru Arjun did a great service to Sikh organisation and completed the excavation of the sacred tank at Amritsar, and compiled the Granth Saheb. Guru Arjun gave to the Sikhs a form of Self-Government and organised them into a distinct religious and economic body which enabled them later on to pass through many ordeals and survive to this day. Unfortunately, all governments were jealous of any power within their jurisdiction and the growing sect of Sikhs was looked on with suspicion by the Muslims and the orthodox Hindus of those days. It was a misconception, said Mr. Natrajan, to think that Sikhs were persecuted only at the hands of the Mahomedans. The Sikhs had to face the opposition of orthodox Hindu bigotry also. But, Sikhs were not to be put down by the combined opposition of the Mahomedans and the Hindus, and they came out successful in putting an end to religious bigotry for a time.

Proceeding, Mr. Natrajan referred to the Bill before the Punjab Legislative Council and said that they all rejoiced that Akali suffering and sacrifice had at last borne some results in their attempts to purify religion.

It was a great pleasure and privilege for him to preside on the occasion so sacred as the commemoration of Guru Arjun—who was not only great as a religious reformer but as great nation-builder, whose memory would be cherished by posterity from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas.

COSMOPOLITAN RELIGION.

Mr. R. S. Padhidri said that he had always felt a genuine admiration and respect for the Sikhs and it was to give expression to that sentiment that he had made himself bold enough to address the gathering that evening.

Sikh religion, continued Mr. Padhidri, had gone a great way in bringing about unity amongst the various communities and religions in India. Religious reform was not a new thing to India imported into India after the advent of the British, but could be traced as back as birth of religion in civilized India. Protestant schools of thought had always existed in India along with the orthodox school all through its history. What they now understood as cosmopolitan religion was preached by Guru Nanak and by Kabir. Guru Nanak was prepared even to recognise the divinity or semi-divinity of Mahomed and the Hindu incarnations and yet with a characteristic modesty called himself the humble servant of God and humanity. Guru Arjun went further and taught them how to practice the principles of toleration and brotherhood. Guru Arjun compiled, edited and added to the principal doctrines of Sikhism by taking some songs from Kabir and even it was said from Shri Namdev. The special note that marked the teachings of Guru Arjun was the earnest and successful attempt he made in blending together a life of high asketism free from passivity and of sacrifice and strenuous living in the wordly world—a solution of how to be in the world yet not to belong to it. This beautiful blending of the two diverse forces in human life was the special contribution of Guru Arjun and it was this blending that has given the Sikhs their character and had made even to-day fine specimens of true Satyagrahis. They had given them a perfect example of what Satyagraha truly and well organised ought to be. Non-co-operation though barren of results in many respects and at least one achievement to its credit. The achievements of Sikhs were a standing monument of the potentialities of Satyagraha and he bowed in all reverence to the Sikh community and their Gurus for all that they had done for their country.

CATHOLICITY OF TEACHINGS.

Mr. Mukund Malaviya, who spoke in Hindi, paid an eloquent tribute to Sikh bravery and their martial qualities. Sikh fidelity and loyalty were proverbial and they had rightly earned the encomiums of the world for their manly and noble character. Continuing Mr. Malaviya dwelt upon the Catholicity of the teachings of Sikh religion and exhorted the Sikhs to propagate their faith far and wide and thus pay a true and lasting tribute to the memory of the revered Gurus and teachers.

"LIVE LIFE FULLY."

Dr. Savarkar, who spoke in Marathi, made an eloquent speech. He said that in the annals of Indian history, no other sect or community had a greater share of suffering and sacrifice than the Sikhs. The Sikhs had passed through many vicissitudes and ordeals and it spoke highly of the mettle of which the Sikhs were formed that they emerged triumphantly through all these ordeals right up to the recent Akali struggle. The one dominant character that distinguishes the Sikhs was that their religious teachers did not rest content with mere metaphysical discussions of merely enriching the brain or elevating the soul at the sacrifice of physical development of the body as a whole. The Sikh religious teachers taught them to live life fully—a life full of zest and vigour. If Guru Nanak could be said to have given the Sikhs their head it was Guru Arjun who might be said to have given them the limbs to make the Sikhs a fully developed body. It was Guru Arjun who taught the Sikhs to have *kripa* (mercy) in their hearts and *kripans* by their side, for he saw that unless they had the ability to defend their religion, it would not command the respect it deserved. The "kripans" were only to be called when their religion was in danger and onslaughts were made on their very lives. It was to the credit of Sikhs, said Dr. Savarkar, along with other religions that had sprung up in India, that they were never asked to propagate their religion by the sword. But all the same the use of weapons was not only not eschewed in self-defence but was made a part of religious training and it was this characteristic that had made the Sikhs what they were and earned for them an undying name.

"All honor to the Gurus, concluded Dr. Savarkar, who had given them such teachings and the disciples who live up to them."

BEST SATYAGRAHIS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that the history of Sikh martyrdom and heroism was written in letters of gold. He had the honour of seeing and moving freely with Akali jathas he was glad to see the fine specimens of manly Akali ladies he came across. It was Gandhiji's pride that Sikhs were amongst some of his best Satyagrahis and once they embraced Ahinsa and joined in large numbers in the cause of the country the Salvation of India was not distant.

Concluding Mr. Bharucha paid his respects to the memory of Guru Arjun.

The meeting terminated amidst the shouts of 'Sat Shree Akal.'

IS GURU ARJAN SAHEB DEAD

Mr. B. F. Bharuch writes:—

Who can say, that the great Guru Arjan Sahib, the first Guru, who laid down his life for the cause of his Faith is dead? Who can say so, after the great sacrifices, that generations of Sikhs have offered for their dear religion? And which of us to-day can ever think so, after the heroic sacrifices that we have either witnessed or read of the Akalis at Guru-ka-Baug, at Nankanas at Bhai Peru and at Jaito? Guru Arjan Sahib is not dead, His spirit is still with the Akalis. And they are to-day the standing monuments of his undying spirit. And so long as the Akalis cherish and nourish that now violent spirit of service and sacrifice, so long will they hold aloft their banner of dignity of glory and of real chivalry! sat sri Akali.

POSTAL ACCOUNTS OFFICERS CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, May 23.

In his presidential address at the fourth session of the All-India Civil and Postal Accounts Offices Conference which met today at the Town Hall, Lahore, Mr. Gangadharan dwelt at length on the revision of pay, leave, rules, provident fund, and other urgent necessities of the employees in the Civil and Postal Account Offices and suggested the establishment of mutual benefit funds, co-operative credit societies and funds to grant free scholarships for the benefits of their children. He also requested the Government to grant them more adequate housebuilding advances recoverable in easier instalments, free medical aid, fair working hours, permission to the children of their subordinates to study in schools and colleges at concession rates of fees and to travel at concession rates of railway fares. In the matter of punishment and confidential entries the president remarked that there should not be any stabbing in the dark. Bad or even indifferent reports should be intimated to the subordinate to give him time to know his defects and to improve himself before he was punished.

The Conference was attended by a number of superior officers of the department including Mr. Carson, Accountant General, the Punjab who in a short speech congratulated the organisers of the Conference and assured them of his full sympathy with their aims and objects provided they carried out the proceedings of the Conference in a spirit of moderation and reasonableness. The Conference then passed a number of resolutions affecting their pay and prospects and congratulated Sir B. N. Mittra on his appointment as the first Indian Finance, Member of the Viceroy's Council.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The King has presented General Birdwood with the baton of Field Marshal.

It is understood that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on July 8th on tour in the course of which he will visit Madras, Calicut, Cannanore and Trichinopoly. He arrives at Madras on 30th July and leaves for Poona the same day. He returns to Simla on 6th August.

WANTED A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

A PETITION TO VICEROY.

SEQUEL TO BAWLA CASE.

We understand that Mr. K. F. Nariman has been instructed on behalf of Mumtaz Begum to petition to the Viceroy to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the allegations against certain individuals whose names were mentioned during the trial of the Bawla Murder Case in order to trace the criminal plot at its very roots.

THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM APPOINTED EDITOR.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has been appointed Editor of the "Hindustan Times". In the course of an editorial note the new editor writes:—

The responsibility is heavy, specially at this juncture but I am cheered up the fact that I can count upon the co-operation of the entire staff. Mr. G, S, Raghavan with his great industry, natural powers and cordiality of temper, will be for me a valuable comrade. He with his experience of journalistic life has brought The "Hindustan Times" safely through rough weather. With our combined efforts and aided by an efficient staff, it is hoped The "Hindustan Times" will continue to render such service to the motherland as a newspaper can in these times.

AMERICAN FUTURES

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :—

Monday's opening rate +0.2

Monday's closing rate +0.43 (23,68)

Liverpool opening rate +13

Liverpool closing rate +13(12,47)

Local market closing at 9 p. m. candy Rs. 443-8-0.

MADELINE ROSSITIER.

EXCELSIOR SEASON OPENS.

Madeline Rossitier is one of our ever greens, and every time she appears on the Indian stage she brings to us the echo of old family-joys. It is a strange feeling, this blend of surprise and happy domesticity, but Madeline manages to produce it without any furs of pre-meditation. Last night, she carried the Excelsior audience by the spell of old-time fascination, of fresh illusions. When she sang "Running Wild", she tried the stage without any specious back-ground of colour to support her performance. She was there, an artist to her finger tips, depending more upon sheer talent than the externals of status que beauty. The charm of Madeline consists of her power to dwarf trivialities by the side of proficient execution. She sang "Running Wild" with aboriginal fervour with the rhythm of anger, humanity and humour swelling in the ditty. She could play up to the manner of weird frenzy, throwing herself heart and soul into the moments of climax. We hope Madeline will take care to include "Running Wild" in her changing programmes; it has staying power and let us suggest she will not lose by answering to vociferous cries of "Encore" a little more liberally.

There are others besides Madeline Rossitier to make the show the end of a perfect day for the citizen who is vexed by work and weather. Take our old friend Charles Mason, a real artist of the idiotic style. It takes a lot to deceive an audience with the manner of competent idiocy. Mason does it whether as drummer in the last scene or as the poltroon who perverts classic poetry. He is a really a gem worth keeping and he too shares with Madeline Rossitier the capacity of forgetting one self on the stage and welcoming the grotesque pose without self-consciousness.

Don Gemmel and Lena Lawton are a good dancing combination, while Billy Iredale does well as the bottle-holding buffoon; he is an artist two with a boiling sense of humour that renders nothing state. Many items given last night are familiar to Bombay audiences. "What makes in business man tired" is an old refrain, but when Charles Mason expounds the nature of "pressing engagements" one section of the audience is compelled to look with guilty buoyancy upon the other. The operatic uproar was a screaming feast of frolic, while Mother Hubbard, an old piece, gave a good account of herself. There were jests galore, especially from Mason who sent the audience laughing with their hand on their sides, as if to prevent convulsive excess. Madeline Rossitier has lived up to her reputation and to say that is enough advertisement.

Miss Joan Norman was good at the Orchestral office and she will probably agree with us that it is a great niusance that a section of the audience should prefer to Saunter in while the curtain is down and the audience is in the expectant flow of the performance.

MILL-OWNERS AND EXCHANGE.

NO REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMNET.

The "Times of India" yesterday published what purported to be a representation by the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association regarding the effect of the present Currency and Exchange policy on the mill-industry. On enquiry at the office of the Committee we are informed that no such representation has been made and that in fact the Committee has not yet formulated its views on the subject.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 685.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 745.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 735.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 95.93
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 97.30.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was Quiet.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 25.

London Discouns 3 Mos. 4 3/4 p. c.
London Discounts 6 Mos., 4-7/8 p. c.
Bank of ngland Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos., 5¼ per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 p. c.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 25.

Sovereigns Ready, 13-10-6.
Sovereigns Forward, 13-9-6.
English Gold 10 oz. Bar 21-11-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 21-6-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-7-5.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-8-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-7-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-7-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-6-0.

London, May 23.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11¾.
Silver ready, d. 31-4.
Silver forward, d. 31-4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet; China bought to cover sale.

COLOURS.

May 22.

Prices are easy and business is poor. Alizarines small packing mee with some business. Big packing is lying idle. Congo-Red changed hands at Rs. 1-5-0 per lb. Magenta Crystals saw good demand. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine-20 per cent.-paste-Lunger Rs. 68
Alizerine-20 per cent.-paste-Cow Rs. 68
Alizerine-20 per cent.-paste-I. P. Rs. 67
Congo red Rs. 1-6
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-5
Methyl Violet Rs. 2-4.
Victoria Blue Rs. 2-8
Sulphur Black Rs. 0-13-0.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 2-8
Magenta Xls Rs. 6.
Hematine Xls Rs. 0-13-0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 3-10
Soluble Blue Rs. 7.
Fast red Rs. 5-4

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, May 22.

Zinc and Magnesium Chloride saw very little animation, and the prices are maintained without any appreciation. Sago flour and Farina and other sizing starches have had no interesting developments the prices ruling easy. Dextrine was the only sizing starch that was scarce and is quoted at Rs. 24 per cwt.

Anilinesalt, Epsom salt Bichromate potash Brown sugar lead, caustic-soda, and Hydrosulphide witnessed no changes in prices Some offers are also steady. Sodium sulphide is in huge stocks in the market and the rate quoted to the buyer has kept easy at Rs. 9-8 since, weeks together. Bleaching powder which had gone up to Rs. 20 has once more touched Rs. 12 per cwt. The demand also has considerably gone down, and the market is very dull, with a very poor volume of business transacted.

The market in general is lifeless full of lethargy of an unprecedented character.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 3-15
Antimony salt Rs. 0-8-0
Acetate lead-white Rs. 42
Bleaching powder Rs. 12
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0-4-0
Dextrine Rs. 24
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 9-8
Acetic acid Rs. 0-8-0
Aniline salt Election Rs. 0-9-3
Glauber salt Rs. 4-8
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 38-8
Bichromate potash Rs. 36-8
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0-11-6
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20-4
Litharge flake Rs. 42
Farina Rs. 17-2
Bichromate soda Rs. 28
Oxalic acid Rs. 28-8

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A HARDENED CRIMINAL.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT OF UMBRELLAS

Sergeant Hill put up Dattu Ramchandra, a bad character with previous convictions before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of umbrellas.

The facts of the case were that Gajanan Janardhan had a shop at Thakurdwar, dealing in earthenery and other articles. On the morning of the 23rd instant, the accused was standing near the shop. As the complainant went inside he heard a noise and coming back saw the umbrellas missing. The accused was seen by a witness hiding in a gutter near the shop with the bundle of umbrellas.

The accused who had nine previous convictions whom His Worship characterized as a hopelessly bad character was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF SAREES.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

Sergeant A. J. Hill put up Vrijlal Bhagwanji and Manilal Harakchand before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magstrate, and applied for a remand for four days as police investigations were not complete.

The accused were arrested in connection with the theft of a case containing coloured sarees valued at Rs. 1,600. The property belongs to Vithaldas Bhimji, a cloth merchant of Kalbadevi Road. It was alleged that accused No. 1 was in the employ of the complainant and the theft was committed some time back in October, 1923. Accused No. 1 sold all the property to one Haridas and Hari as sold all the goods to accused No. 2.

Police inquiries led to the arrest of No. 2 and property valued at Rs. 656 was recovered. As Haridas was not yet traced and as police inquiries were incomplete, Mr. Hill's application for remand was granted.

SUGAR MERCHANT ROBBED.

Dawoodbhai Mahomedalli, a dealer in sugar, residing at Dhaboo Street retired to rest on the 22nd instant at 10 p.m. He had fastened the door of his room from inside, but two windows in the rear were open. When he woke the next day he found a cupboard forced open and contents scattered on the floor. Jewellery worth Rs. 552 contained in the cupboard was found missing. It appears that the thieves had got an entrance into the room by removing the pieces of wood over the window elevator next to the door and unfastening the latch. After securing the booty, the thieves seemed to have secured the doors of the windows by locking them from outside.

REPORTED THEFT.

Pannalal Nawlaji, a Marwari money-lender residing in Maruti Temple Chawl, Naigam Road, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,163 from his shop. It appears that Pannalal locked his shop from outside at 11-30 p.m. on 21st instant, and he slept outside on a cot. When he woke up the next morning at 7 a.m. he was informed by his neighbours that the bars of the side window were bent. On entering the shop and opening the wooden box in which he used to keep his ornaments he saw the ornaments missing.

The police are making inquiries.

A CLEVER CASE OF SHOP-LIFTING.

Moolchand Jetha, a shroff, carrying on business at DeLisle Road, Mahim, that on Friday at 7 a.m. he left his shop in charge of his bother-in-law, Walchand Tarachand and returned again at 8 a.m. When he was absent from the shop, Walchand took out a number of silver ornaments from a show case to clean. While he was thus engaged a Hindu came in the shop to enquire for Moolchand. The Hindu went by the back door and Walchand was wondering what he was doing and went to see him. When he returned he found the ornaments valued at Rs. 843 missing.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN HINDU.

STRONG STRICTURES ON MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of an unknown Hindu fruit hawker, who died as a result of being run over by a Municipal lorry, was concluded on Monday and a verdict of death by fracture of the skull as a consequence of having been pushed down violently by one of the coolies of the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality, was recorded. The Jury do not hold Munshi, the suspect to be responsible for the accident but were of opinion that the conduct of the supervisor Valli Mahomed Vazir Mahomed, in not telling the driver to stop, and render assistance to the injured man, was heartless. Further the jury opined that the action of the driver in not stopping the lorry was equally heartless and callous.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at an inquest held touching the death of Bibima, a Mahomedan woman aged 60 years who was knocked by a motor car on Sunday and died on the way to the hospital.

A CASE OF RUPTURED SPLEEN.

A verdict of death due to rupture of spleen in consequence of blows alleged to have been given by Babasab Nabi was brought in on Monday by the jury at an inquest held over the body of Hyderalli, a Mahomedan by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner.

The evidence showed that Hyderalli was coming out of a house of one Mahebub in Pala Bazar Street on Sunday night at 10 was accosted by Babasab Nabi who was sitting on the road. Babasab demanded money from Hyderalli who told him to wait for a couple of days, whereupon Babasab dealt him blows on the abdomen with fists. People gathered and managed to separate them. Hyderalli walked for a few paces and fell down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died last night after making a dying declaration.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ENGINE.

Nathi Keshav, a Hindu woman, aged 33 years was crossing the railway lines at Kurla on Sunday morning. As she was doing so a light engine came from behind and knocked her down. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died the same night.

At an inquest held over her body by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A FATAL FALL.

Mangaldevi Devidas, Hindu woman (60), residing at Popatwadi was keeping bad health for the last five months. At 10 a.m. on Sunday as she was going to the water closet, she fell down from the third floor. She died on the spot.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest on her body on Monday when a verdict of accidental death was brought in.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

POONA.

SPRING LECTURE SERIES.

Tuesday, May 26 (Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti at 6 and Prof. R. K. Kulkarni on "Kindergarten," with magic lantern slides at 9-30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 27 Mr. V. J. Patel on the "Satara Conference" in the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at

Saturday, May 30 Prof. R. D. Karve on "Birth Control" under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Kamat at 6-30 p.m.

Sunday, May 31 Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas on "Social Legislation" under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Tuesday, June 2 Municipal meeting for the consideration of Chief Officer Mr. S. R. Bhagwat's resignation and budget 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 3 Unveiling of Shivaji's oil painting in the municipal hall at the hands of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

SOUSA—Isodoro Fulgencio of 2 F Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. The funeral will leave the National Church of Dabul, Girgaum for Haines Road Cemitery at 8-30 a.m. to-day. Friends and relatives will kindly accept this the only intimation.

STUDY CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. H. K. Agraval, M. A., will conduct the Weekly Study Class in Psychology at the premises of the Youth Lodge, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, today (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

"Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the "Mundaka Upanishad" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandr Road, Gamdevi, Bombay on Wednesday (to-morrow) at 7-30 a.m.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Copies of the Commonwealth of India Bill can now be had at the offices of the Bombay National Convention Samity, Ismail Building (fourth floor), Hornby Road, Fort, at annas eight only per copy. Orders by V. P. P. will be executed promptly.

CITY HEALTH.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th May 1925 to 6 a.m. of 25th May 1925.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 114.

Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 2.

Plague attacks 3, deaths 3.

Total Mortality this day last year 101.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails ex s.s. "Maloja" from London of 14th instant left Aden at 2 p.m. on the 24th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 29th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

THE LATE DEWAN BAHADUR YENNEMADI.

A well-attended meeting of the Saraswat community in Bombay was held at Gamdevi, Bombay, on Sunday evening to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dewan Bahadur V. D. Yennemadi, an esteemed leader of the community, who passed away on May 17 at Karwar. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association. Mr. D. V. Nadkarni who presided referred to the distinguished career of Mr. Yennemadi as an executive and administrative officer of Government and to the services rendered by him as a recruiting officer during the War and to his public and charitable work in his district.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, seconded by Mr. R. S. Padbidri, a resolution was passed recording the Association's profound sorrow at the death of Dewan Bahadur Yennemadi. Mr. R. L. Udiawar then outlined a scheme for commemorating the life of the deceased by starting an industrial school.

SARASVAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY, LTD.

The Committee's report for the year ending 31st March, 1925, shows a very satisfactory progress. The paid-up capital has increased to Rs. 13,175 as against Rs 11,029 in 1924. Deposits from members and non-members rose from Rs. 8,078-5-11 to Rs. 10,657-13-8, while loans granted to members stand at Rs. 22,882-9-0 liquid assets amount to Rs. 4,174-12. The total working capital now exceeds Rs. 27,000. Transactions for the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,363-6-7 which together with Rs. 242-10-2 brought forward from last year's accounts makes a total of Rs. 1,606-0-9. The Committee of management recommend the following appropriation thereof:—

To reserve fund Rs. 500 (which will now amount to Rs. 1,300).

To Dividend Equalisation fund Rs. 50.

To Sir Vithaldas Thackersey memorial fund Rs. 50.

To distribute a dividend at 6¼ per cent. and to carry forward Rs. 231-11-4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

CALCUTTA, May 25.

In the share market jutes opened confidently after the week and there was good amount of support by bulls for the speculative stocks. The higher denominations were also fully steady though enquiry was still restricted. Coals and teas continued a dull and lifeless market for lack of outside support. In miscellaneous the demand for rubber issues continues though there has been comparatively less business done to-day. The rest of the section was almost featureless. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 58-6, 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68-4, 5 per cent. bonds 1923 98-8, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 101-7, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 103-8.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3-10.

Jutes:—Alliance 558, Auckland 246-8, Bally 220-8, Barnagore 180, Budge Budge 162-8, Champdany 175, Cheriot 273-8, Clive 87, Dalhousie 367, Empire 47-10, Fort William 388, Hooghly pref. 15-4, Howrah 39-8, Hukumchand ord. 9-12, India 211-8, Kankinarrah 448-8, Lansdowne 286-8, Lothian 423, National 28-8, Presidency 7-10, Reliance 57-12.

Coals:—Aurrung 2-8, Bokaro and Ramgur 20-4, Lakurka 17-8, Samla and Kendra 7-4, Standard 49.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 4-8.

Tea Companies:—Gohpur 8-12, Orang 12, Tezpur 11-12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1925.

JOB'S COMFORTER.

The report of the Indian Coal Committee has been issued in a stout and stately tome, and it will be useful more as a reference book than as a means to the stimulation of industrial recovery. There are about 600 mines working in India and, excepting a few opulent companies under foreign control, the producers are in the doldrums Wages cannot be reduced for the sake of profits, indeed the first labour reform would be the release of the fifty thousand women working under-ground. Owing to our industrial stagnation, there is no home-market where enquiry is strong and some of the old factories in Western India favour the consumption of hydro-electrict power. Industry on our side is passing through a critical period and there is more talk of factories closing down than of new ventures being floated for the advantage of the collieries. The Indian Coal trade has lost its markets to the extent of 4 million tons. When such a slump prevails, the drop in price is necessarily out of all proportion to the actual contraction of the market and the small producers have to struggle without any reserves to support them. The proposals framed by the Noyce Committee will afford them small consolation. The Committee have come to the sapient conclusion that "the main effort in recovering the export market must come from the coal-trade itself." Here is an industry driven to the verge of ruin by the post-war embargo which allowed foreign coal to oust Bengal from the market. Instead of attempting some reparation in the way of direct bounty or an adequate abatement of rail-freight, the super-official Committee propound the gospel of self-help associated with the late Samuel Smiles. The sage observations of the Committee remind us of the opening scene in "Dombey and Son" where Mrs. Dombey is lingering on her death-bed. Mrs. Dombey was nagged and distracted into early collapse by her despotic spouse. While she lies at the last gasp, in comes Mrs. Chick, Mr. Dombey's sister, and rates the invalid with advice. She is asked to "rouse herself" and "make an effort." To use Mrs. Chick's words: "Now Fanny I'll be cross with you if you don't rouse yourself. Always in life we have to make an effort and I must ask you to make a more active effort than you are disposed to do. There's nothing wrong with you, if only you rouse yourself". The patient dies before being able to digest the advice. The Noyce Committee has acted the part of Mrs. Chick and advised the coal industry to make an effort and rouse itself. The owners of small collieries in Bengal and Bihar are burdened with crumbling stocks which cannot be sold at an economic price and the experts called to aid the industry preach self-help and efficiency. No wonder a prominent Calcutta dealer has in hyperbolic language, described the Committee's report as so much waste-paper.

The Committee consisted of four officials, the Chairman of the Mining Association, the Vice-Chairman of the Mining Association, Sir Rajendranath Mukherji and Mr. J. W. A. Bell. Mr. Bell is an Inchcape man while Sir Rajendranath is by association and deportment a Saheb, The Mining Association represents European interests, while the Federation consists of Indian colliery-owners. If thus we look at the composition of the Committee we see how official and quasi-official interests predominate. The Vice-Chairman of the Mining Federation, Mr. W. C. Banerjee, is practically the only *Kala admi* in the show, and as the Bengal trade is most vulnerable in the phase of the smaller collieries, his opinion really represents the view of producers who are tottering for lack of direct assistance. The majority seem called upon to perform a dual function. As they narrate the events preceding and following the embargo, they are careful to white-wash the operations of Government; and when they construct schemes for the recovery of the export trade they abstain from proposals inconvenient to Government and suggest the formation of a Grading Board with a cliquy composition. The Committee are at pains to prove that even if the embargo, which appeared along with a large dumping of foreign coal, had not occurred, Indian coal would, beyond a peradventure, have lost its hold in Singapore and Colombo. We must enlarge upon this concern of the Committee to exonerate the Government by another reference. On page 28 of the report there is an elaborate and at the same futile extenuation of the Sukkur Barrage contract. We presume the report was written long before the discussion following upon the topic in the Bombay Legislative Council. The excuse preferred by the Government has been riddled to pieces and it is amusing to read of the antiquated defence of the committee and the emphasis they lay upon delivery at Karachi instead of at Sukkur pier. Again, they remark that they are precluded from discussing the advantage of protection or direct aid the industry, but after displaying their terms of restriction they innocently add that "it will be obvious that no counter-vailing duty or bounty can assist Indian coal in such markets as Singapore or Colombo." We do not at all appreciate the furtive use of the term "obviously" regarding a reserved point upon which evidence unfortunately was not taken.

Briefly the majority recommend the increase of the export rebate from 25 per cent. to 37½ per cent.; they recommend the restriction of preferential waggon supplies to certified coal; they project a grading board to guarantee quality for foreign buyers; and they are dearly in favour of the Coal Transportation Officer or an equivalent functionary. The modification in export rebate is utterly inadequate while the question of rail-freight for over-land transportation has not been squarely faced. Nor are the committee wise in underrating the effect of Natal competition in the home-market on the ground that foreign arrivals are on the down-grade. The composition of the grading board would render it into a satellite of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce or the Mining Association. The grading of coal is not to be compulsory. While we are strongly in favour of selected quality it is obvious that smaller interests should not be sacrificed by the bigger companies. What the trade should concentrate upon is the reduction of price in exported coal and the bringing up of quality through the force of competition. Their calculation of costs has been analysed by Mr. Banerjee and the difference in terminal expenses is possibly due to the fact that smaller interests require a higher rate of agency charges while the big firms have their ancillary representation already in the foreign markets. The buyers will go by the actual prices and there the smaller interests are pushed to the wall. The Coal Transportation Officer is at best a nuisance and he does the work which ought to belong to the railway administration. These superfluous links are potential sources of favouritism and corruption. Considering the elaborate way the dice has been loaded in favour of affluent interests, we are not surprised at the sub-acid language in which the proposals have been received. The Noyce Committee have been a monumental failure and they just enable the Government to tinker with a perishing trade and the big interests to think of the opportunity of swamping the field and preparing for a fostered monopoly in the long run.

DYARCHY AS A DISEASE.

Dyarchy, it is now clear, is not a technique of government whose invention we were bidden to hail as a promise of the redemption of the subject-people in the Empire but a disease in the body politic of India. Indeed if we agree with the moderate judgment of the Minority of the Muddiman Committee—which describes it both as an indispensable feature and an inherent defect of the present constitution, we would declare it to be an incurable disease whose immediate and effective eradication is an essential condition of the restoration of national health. In the current number of the "Contemporary Review," Lord Olivier supports this morbid diagnosis and suggests another, if a trifle more comprehensive, consultation of self-chosen doctors to investigate into the merits of the treatment outlined by the Muddiman Minority. We need not dwell at length on Lord Olivier's delineation of the genesis of the Reforms Enquiry Committee save to point out the adjectival exuberence with which his lordship criticises the electoral manifesto—he calls it "silly and paralytic"—of the Swarajists merely because it emphasised the sham character of the reforms. Like Sir Malcolm Hailey who, in replying once to the charge of the organised exploitation involved in the fiscal policy of India, asked whether his predecessors were plunderers, Lord Olivier indignantly enquires if Lord Minto, Lord Chelmsford and his predecessors were capable of the duplicity imputed to them by the Swarajists. The reply is that as Government of harmless men is not necessarily a harmless Government, so schemes of sincere persons are not necessarily disinterested or beneficial and that our appreciation of the merits of a few individuals is outweighed by our resentment against the whole system they administer. But whether the appointment of the Committee was due to a desire to baulk the Swarajists or to test the complaint of the Liberals that the reforms were failing, the prudence of the Swarajists in boycotting it has been amply vindicated by the ridiculous mouse of a Report produced by its dilatory labours. No self-respecting Indian could serve on a Committee manoeuvred to thwart the Assembly's demand for a round-table conference for radically overhauling the Reforms Act and be a willing party to a defiance of his own declared wishes and to an acceptance of the insulting preamble of the Act. It was not, as Lord Olivier thinks, that the Swarajists evaded a challenge; they only resisted a temptation.

Of Lord Olivier's analysis of the system of dyarchy which, in main, is a reiteration of the Miaority Report of the Muddiman Committee it is possible to speak more favourably. As he quite properly observes, dyarchy should be judged as a training ground not for ministerial responsibility but for parliamentary government. And applying this criterion, it has been declared to be a failure by those who worked it no less than by those who welcomed its inauguration even though the Congress had foreseen that contingency at its inception. For it has taken three years' working of the reforms to discover what even Macaulay's schoolboy could have prophesied, that an illogical and unscientific bifurcation of governmental functions would lead only to a confusion of powers rather than creativeness in administration. The reason of this is not far to seek. Government is a single and component entity which cannot be dissected into two halves if only because its functions overlap and are inter-dependent. Such an artificial division entails friction, and the vesting of supremacy in that half where control of the purse, the pivot of government, lies; and hybrids are proverbially sterile. Nor is this bisection less detrimental to the evolution of parliamentary responsibility. As Morley in his "Walpole" said, "the first mark of the Cabinet, as that institution is now understood, is united and indivisible responsibility". But nothing approaching Cabinet unity is possible where one-half of the executive looks to the legislature and the other half to the bureaucracy for its continuance in office, and where Ministers are reduced to the position of mere advisers and where the Governor deals not with his Ministers but with a Minister. Moreover, failing collective deliberation, collective responsibility is nonsense and the pious wishes of the Joint Committee regarding joint deliberation have been consistently ignored. But the enjoining of such deliberation on important questions by a rule as recommended by the Majority Report is fraught with danger so long as dyarchy continues; for, as the Minority point out, without common responsibility it will not lead to efficiency while it will weaken the position of the Ministers *vis a vis* the legislature and the electorates in relation to reserved subjects. The fact is, as Lord Olivier sanely observes, the public regard the Ministers as being in the service of two masters. It is this negation of executive unity, coupled with the anomalous position of the services and the sedulous denial of fiscal powers—defects which Lord Olivier fails to mention—that prevents the transferred half from functioning as a policy-making institution, not hostile atmosphere or lack of "reasonable" men.

The omission by Lord Olivier has, however, been made good by Sir Surendranath from Bengal who pathetically pleads for the provision of more funds to Provincial Governments because he considers that financial stringency has been an impediment to the working of the Montagu constitution. To this stale plea, there are many answers but we shall give only a few. Even if we ignore the manner in which lack of economic productivity reflects discredit on the character and purpose of Government as well as the responsibility of the bureaucracy in bringing about financial stringency through its own fiscal blunders, we cannot get over the exclusive reservation of finance involved in the machinery of dyarchy. While the portfolio of finance has been made a reserved department for which the Minister is ineligible, thus driving a wedge between the executive, the Finance Department exercises very real control over the Ministers and ventures to consider even the policy of their proposals as distinct from their fiscal aspects as though the Government were unitary; and the Finance Member continues to be in charge of spending departments. In a word, it is not financial stringency but the clumsy device of dyarchy that is ultimately responsible for Ministerial penury. With plenitude of money which the Nestor of Bengal demands, even a fool can conduct a department and perform great feats; the secret of administrative success lies in the wise adaptation of available and existing fiscal resources to constructive ends; not in the starving of the transferred departments by reserved ones the controllers of which after having exhausted the taxable capacity of the people on their maintenance, have the temerity to ask the people to tax themselves for the provision of their elementary needs and social amenities. What Sir Surendranath laments is a symptom of that which Lord Olivier describes as a disease; and what his lordship calls a disease is considered by Indian Nationalists to be, in its turn, a symptom of the far graver malady of alien rule which saps the vitality of India.

Notes of the Day.

A Sinister Development.

To-day's Reuter's cable contain news of a sinister development in the Franco-Riff situation. M. Malvy, who has returned to Paris from his recent visit to Spain, has met the French Premier and as a result of the meeting what Reuter's correspondent describes as a laconic communique has been issued in Paris stating that M. Malvy has formed important friendly relations with Spain and brings back very interesting information regarding the Franco-Spanish relations which will be considered by the Cabinet. The relations between France and Spain have not recently been very happy owing to their conflicting aims regarding the administration of Tangier. But where the subjugation of a non-European people is concerned, domestic feud between European imperialistic Powers gives place to join action with a view to a common booty. Spain, which sustained a humiliating defeat at the hands of Abdel Kerim, will thus join hands with aggressive France in an atrocious campaign of suppressing a brave people. The Riffs, however, love their freedom more than their lives and in the struggle which they are waging at a stupendously heavy price they have the sympathy of all Asia with them.

Slaying the Slain.

While dyarchy is fast becoming a fossil all over India, Bengal is promising to be a political laboratory that will be a source of perpetual curiosity to students of the constitutional law. The cryptic announcement of Reuter that certain powers now vested in the Bengal Legislative Council under the present Act will revert to the Governor-in-Council has elicited a reasoned protest from Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyenger, the Secretary of the Swaraj Party, who in an interview to "Forward" says that the procedure is extraordinary and goes beyond the aim and scope of the Government of India Act. With his accustomed constitutional acumen, Mr. Iyenger shows that the only powers vested by the Act in the Governor to over-ride the legislature are those relating to certification and promulgation of Ordinances. As these are obviously inapplicable in the present case, Mr. Iyenger suggests that Bengal may be declared a "non-regulation province" and be deprived of a legislature, but again since that is too drastic and reactionary a step even for the Birkenhead-Reading clique, it is probable that there will be a suspension or revocation of the transfer of provincial subjects—a step provided for by the Devolution Rules under Section 45 (A). Here Mr. Iyenger discovers a subtle flaw in that the word "any" provincial subject found in the rules will have to be construed as "all" transferred ones since as a result of the Swarajist tactics no ministry exists in Bengal. The Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee, it will be remembered, refused to accept the suggestion of Sir K. V. Reddi that in similar cases covered by rules made under sub-Section 3 of Section 52, the powers of the Governor should be restricted. Evidently the Governor of Bengal will automatically step into the shoes of Ministers, though an elaborate enquiry is needed when the question is one of transferring fisheries or boilers to the transferred departments.

Political Prisoners.

The appeal contained in the letter of Lala Dunichand which we publish elsewhere will touch a responsive chord in every Indian heart. As Lala Dunichand says, the conclusive proof of the fact that the reforms granted to India are nothing but a sham lies in the fact that while in free countries political prisoners found guilty of murder, arson, robbery and what not are released within a reasonable time after the upheaval is over, in India even those political prisoners who are not guilty of any kind of violence are allowed to rot in jails for long periods. He asks the Legislative Assembly to persist in pressing the demand for the release of political prisoners and the return of Indians exiled from their country. But, as the Government's contemptuous flouting of the Assembly's resolution regarding the release of Sirdar Kharak Singh and the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman, to mention only two instances, shows the purpose which Lala Dunichand has in view, cannot be realised without a settlement of the whole problem of Indian freedom. But this fact should not make us indifferent to the lot of political prisoners and exiles. For, as Lala Dunichand truly says, the bond of affection created between the Indian public and the suffering of political prisoners is an asset of great value in the process of nation-building. We can best prove the strength of this bond by carrying on the struggle for freedom with increasing vigour.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM,

BY B. F. MADON.

IV*

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy.)

In the previous article we have dealt with the argument about "Heinous injustice" that had been put forward in the speech of the Finance Member to justify maintenance of Exchange at 1s. 6d. We shall take up one or two more points of that speech to-day.

Government (through the Finance Member) argue that "what the country wants as a whole is stability—stability first and foremost in internal prices and next in importance stability in Exchange—and that after a certain interval it made little difference either to the exporter or to the importer either to the producer or to the consumer what the precise ratio may be at which exchange may stabilise itself provided that it remains fixed at that ratio for a reasonable length of time."

The above one sentence contains not one but several fallacies.

Fallacy about stability.

The first fallacy relates to stability of internal prices. Sir Basil Blackett seems to place the greatest emphasis on this phase of Government's Currency Policy for its greatest, if not its sole justification, because we find him saying in London on the 27th April to an interviewer of the Financial News, that pending a definite settlement of the Indian Currency Problem we should aim at the stabilisation of prices rather than of exchanges. Then he went on to say "Had the rupee been pegged down in relation to sterling or gold, the movements of world prices would have reacted upon the Indian price level. This would have been more harmful to the interests of India than fluctuations in the rupee Exchange."

"The violent movements in international prices since 1920 hardly affected the internal purchasing power of the rupee, which fluctuated within narrower limits than any other currency. Admittedly, the exchange underwent rather wide movements, but this affected the welfare of the great majority of the population to a much lesser degree than wide movement of prices would have done." (vide Statesman 29-4-25). The above would seem to show that the Government is pleased to fancy that prices in India are stable, because, foresooth, a certain figure called the average index number of wholesale prices has not moved except in a narrow range, and Government pat themselves on the back and claim that all this is due to their Exchange policy, but any one who has practical experience as a merchant of wheat or rice of jute or cotton or tea or sugar or even jagree (gut) which is unrefined sugar produced consumed entirely in India etc. etc. in the past 5 years will be able to tell Government that their talk of stability of Indian prices is a delusion. Prices of each of those articles have fluctuated in the past 5 years in a very wide range. Only, the Government, which keeps an eye on the average index number of prices, has failed to see them. They, therefore, cannot see that while the index figure gives an illusion of stability, the individual fluctuations may be very wide indeed and to those who are made to suffer by it the stability of the average figure would be no consolation. The following analogy may make my meaning clearer. Suppose a system of reporting average expenditure per head of staff employed has been instituted in Government. Departmments and a certain Department shows an average of 150 rupees a head. This have been made up of

1	Head of Department	at Rs. 1,500	1500
1	Senior Assistant	at Rs. 1,000	1,000
2	Junior Assistant	at Rs. 500	1,000
4	Junior Assistant	at Rs. 200	800
12	Ordinary Clearks	at Rs. 75	900
10	Ordinary Clearks	at Rs. 50	500
10	Peons	at Rs. 30	300
40			6,000

This gives an average of 150. The De-

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on 12th, 18th and 20th instant.

FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE.

FRUITS OF MALVY'S MISSION.

IMPORTANT FRIENDLY RELATIONS FORMED.

LONDON, May 25.

A laconic communique issued after the meeting between M. Malvy and M. Painleve says: "M. Malvy has formed important friendly relations with Spain and brings back very interesting information regarding Franco-Spainish relations which will be considered by the Cabinet tomorrow."—Reuter.

GEN. DANGAN APPOINTED GENERALISSIMO.

RABAT, May 25.

General Dangan has been appointed generalissimo of the forces at the front extending from Algeria to the Atlantic coast and will be assisted by Generals Billiotte and Chambrun. The latter will continue to command the Fez area.

EMPIRE DAY.

IMPRESSIVE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, May 24.

The Empire Day thanksgiving service at Wembley stadium this afternoon was a solemn and impressive ceremony. Despite chilly and showery weather, eighty thousand persons were present. The King who wore the Field-Marshal's uniform was accompanied by the Queen, Prince Henry, Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, Duke of Connaught and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. Lord Cave, Col. Amery, Mr. Bridgeman and Sir P. Cuncliffe-Lister were also present. A massed choir of three thousand voices with the massed bands of the Guards, Marines and Air Force supplied music.

The Procession was headed by a mounted band of the Household Cavalry, preceded by State Trumpeters, and followed by mounted police. the Earl of Meath (Founder of the Empire Movement), the Beef-Eaters, and Blinded ex-service officers. The Ecclesiastical procession followed. The Archbishop of York in his address described the true Empire spirit. "Honour all men, love brotherhood, fear God and honour the King".—R. S. S.

PIN-PRICKS AGAINST RUSSIAN SOVIET.

LONDON, May 24.

Moscow.—The "Izvestia" states that several Powers in normal relations with Russia have recently refused visas to representatives of the Soviet economic organisations, thus injuring the development of economic intercourse. Many responsible representatives of the Soviet firms have been obliged to cease work and leave England owing to the refusal of the authorities to prolong their visas. France and Sweden are apparently adopting the same policy.—Reuter.

MADAME ALBANI HONOURED.

LONDON, May 24.

An official announcement states that Madame Albani has been appointed Dame of the Order of the British Empire in connection with the King's Birthday honour.—R. S. S.

THREAT TO SIND HINDUS.

ORIGIN OF INFLAMMATORY LEAFLET

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May 24.

Several type-written copies of a mischievous and inflammatory notice, threatening Hindus, have come to the notice of the authorities since 15th May. The matter has been discussed by the Deputy Commissioner with the leaders of the Hindu and Moslem communities and it is believed that the circulation of the leaflets was the work of some mischief-makers, Moslem or Hindu. The police are endeavouring to discover the culprits, but the idea that any secret organisation exists finds no credence.—A.P.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. KIDWAI ON HIS CANDIDDTURE.

CAWNPORE, May 25.

In connection with the telegram regarding the candidature for the presidentship of the Legislative Assembly, Shaik Mushir Husain Kidwai desires to make it clear that he would stand as a candidate when there is a chance of unanimous election. He says: "A partisan President would be fatal for the good name and working of the Assembly".—A.P.

DASH TO THE POLE.

LONDON, May 24.

Los Angeles.—Haakon Hammer, who associated himself with Amundsen's previous flights and led the Amundsen Relief expedition of 1923, has telegraphed to the Navy Department at Washington asking its co-operation and the services of an expert Arctic flier if necessary, to assist the explorer.—Reuter.

FRENCH CLIMB DOWN?

"EXPERT'S" TERMS WITH RIFFS.

"HONOURABLE AGREEMENT."

PARIS, May 25.

According to the "Matins" Fez correspondent the first phase of the French operations in Morocco has ended. Fez has no longer anything to fear from the Riffis. The French will now undertake fresh and more energetic action. The Moroccan expert Raynaud expresses the opinion that after the Riffis have been chastised an honourable agreement must be made opening to the Riffis the doors of the natural granary of the Riff region, namely the rich valley of Wergha in the French zone. Abdel Krim must abandon all claims to the sultanate and, in return, the Riff will enjoy complete autonomy. Several newspapers point out that Abdel Krim now seems inclined to turn his efforts towards Algeria.—Reuter.

RIFFS' HEAVY LOSSES,

FRENCH COMPACT WITH SPAIN.

LONDON, May 24.

Paris.—Reports from Rabat state that the Riffs are continuing their concentrations, but that their ardour has diminished owing to losses sustained. Abdel Krim has introduced a reign of terror among the tribes showing slackness, but the submission of the Aitzan bribe has deeply impressed the rebels.

A French column after relieving the upper Wergha posts, hotly engaged a force of five thousand Riffs whom it drove off despite counter-attacks. The enemy's losses were heavy

M. Malvy has returned to Paris from Spain. He refused to discuss Moroccan affairs and Franco-Spanish relations and declared that he was reserving his impressions for M. Painleve.—Reuter.

AMALGAMATED RUBBER ESTATES.

NO NEED TO CONSIDER REVISION,

LONDON, May 25.

Presiding at a meeting of the Amalgamated Rubber Estates, Mr. James Fairbairn said he was an enthusiastic upholder of the restriction scheme. He saw no need to consider revision The scheme was sufficiently elastic to allow for any contingencies in the plantation industry. The clamour in certain quarters for a revision was, to say the least, ill-informed.—Reuter.

FEAR OF SHORTAGE.

ONE OF BRITAIN'S SOURCES FOR REPAYMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Department of Commerce in its rubber report contends that extra profits from only one of the sources of Britain's wealth namely East Indian Rubber plantations will be sufficient to cover all her future repayment of war debt to America. The United States' imports of rubber in 1924 cost 185 million dollars and it is expected that that will cost 400 million dollars in 1925, the prospective increase being unofficially attributed to the operation of the restriction scheme. Mr. Hoover has uttered a warning that the decrease in new planting is likely to create real rubber shortage in 1928 or 1930.—Reuter.

PRINCE IN DUTCH FREE STATE.

VISIT TO DAMOND MINE.

LONDON, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales wires from Jagersfontein that a tribute, never before paid by the Dutch church, was rendered last evening at the Divine Service in the Dutch Reformed church attended by the Prince of Wales which opened with the singing of "God Save the King." The Divine Service was conducted by the ministers representing the Anglican, Wesleyan and Dutch churches. Earlier in the day, the Prince visited a diamond mine in which he was greatly interested and was afterwards presented with a beautiful white diamond still embodded in its rocky home. Jagersfontein opens the tour in the Free State.—Reuter.

SIR ASHUTOSH MEMORIAL.

CALCUTTT, May 25.

Presiding over a public meeting held under the auspices of the Sir Ashutosh Memorial Committee Sir Nilratan Sarkar paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the great educationist and said that Sir Ashutosh was always a fighting genius against everything that meant to usurp the freedom of the University and it was due to his untiring and never failing energy and stout-heartedness that the freedom of the University was kept intact. The meeting then adopted resolution appreciating the great character personality of Sir Ashutosh and his selfless devotion to the cause of education and the uplift of his countrymen and also approving of the scheme for a public hall and library in Bhowanipore to be named after Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. A.P.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

1500 CASUALTIES.

OSAKA AND KOBE SAFE.

LONDON, May 24.

Osaka.—Osaka and Kobe are absolutely safe and have sustained no damage from the earthquake, the area affected by the shock not exceeding 25 square miles. The total casualties are estimated at about fifteen hundred and damage to property at about seventy million yen.

The fires at Toyooka and Kinosaki have burned out, but both places are a mass of desolate ruins. Seismologists declare that there is no fear of further shock.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 25.

Communications are being quickly restored and relief is being extended to thousands of sufferers. Refugees from the Kinosaki hot spring tell very pathetic stories of the earthquake there, which appears to have been more severe than anywhere else. They say that almost all the hotels collapsed at the first shock. Bathers in the springs rushed out naked and many were speedily enveloped in suffocating smoke. Many travellers perished on the railway station at Kinosaki, where it is stated the insurance claims amount to ten million yen.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES

278 DEATHS IN HYOGO.

OSAKA, May 25.

Earthquake casualties are officially given as 278 deaths within the jurisdiction of the Hyogo prefecture.—Reuter.

Damage to the railways is estimated at half-million yen. The Sasebo naval station is rushing six destroyers with supplies to the relief party of 1,500 which left Osaka yesterday. Huts and tents are being erected for the sufferers. The silk industry is apparently little damaged.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AT FUNERAL OF EARL OF YPRES.

LONDON, May 24.

Paris.—Marshal Joffre accompanied by a Staff Officer and a detachment of troops will depart for London on Monday to represent the French Army at the funeral of the Earl of Ypres.—Reuter.

ITALY'S ENTRY INTO WAR,

CELEBRATION OF 10TH ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, May 24.

Rome.—The tenth anniversary of Italy's entry into war was celebrated throughout Italy to-day with patriotic demonstrations. The King, the Crown Prince, Signor Mussolini, members of the Cabinet and civil and military officers of Rome attended the ceremony of transferring the colours of disbanded war regiments to the Museum, where they are being preserved. A procession passed through the beflagged streets and was enthusiastically cheered by enormous crowds.—R. S. S.

GANDHIJI AND MR. DESHMUKH.

POONA'S DISAPPROBATION OF LATTER' REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 25.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona city and cantonment was held on Sunday on the Reay Market grounds under the presidency of Mr. L. J. Apte, President of the City Municipality, to express made by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, President their sense of disapprobation of the remark Satara Provincial Conference, requesting Mahatma Gandhi to retire from the Congress. The handbill of the meeting had 750 signatures of the leading citizens of Poona. The resolution of disapproval was moved by Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, seconded by Tilak Vijayaji Punjabi and supported by Messrs. Babulal Nanchand Motiwale, Sidharam Anna Manurkar, Popatlal Ramachandra Shahu and Dr. Navale and was passed with great acclamation.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS CLERKS.

BELATED REVISION OF PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 25.

A largely attended meeting of the Military Accounts Association, Poona, was held in the New Poona College Hall on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Joshi, retired Deputy Assistant Controller. After a heated discussion in which various measures and devices for the early attainment of the belated revision of pay were suggested, it was decided to request the Hon. the Finance Member, Sir B. N. Mitra to grant an interview to a deputation of the Association. It was also resolved to form a central body for the subordinates of the Military Accounts Department serving in India, Burma, Baluchistan and N. W. F. Provinces and the draft rules relating thereto were approved unanimously.

SATYAGRAHA AGAIN

TARKESHWAR TANGLE.

SWAMI VISHWANAND AND RECEIVER.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Swami Vishwananda, the inaugurator of the Satyagraha movement at Tarakeshwar, has issued an appeal to the Hindu public to declare Satyagraha if the receiver tries to take possession of the temple. A.P.

LIBERTY OF PRESS AND SPEECH.

MINIMUM DEMAND OF STATE SUBJECT,

POONA CITU, May 25.

The proceedings of the fifth session of the conference of the subjects of Indian States in the Deccan began at Poona yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. B. S. Kamat who is by birth the subject of the Sawantwadi State and has business dealings with a premier state for over thirty years. In his inaugural address, Mr. Kamat pressed upon the rulers of Indian States the desirability of making an earnest beginning in the direction of the establishment of representative institutions and suggested a round table conference with popular representatives for the purpose. The president also demanded immediate grant to the subjects of Native States of the liberty of the press and liberty of speech on the same terms as in British India; this, in his opinion, should be the minimum demand of the conference on behalf of the subjects. After the presidential address the conference resolved itself into a subjects committee.—A.P.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

STILL SERIOUS.

PARIS, May 25.

A bulletin says that the condition of the Maharajah of Gwalior is still serious and that his entourage is greatly concerned.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS,

LONDON, May 24.

Brussels.—The National Council of the Liberal Party after a lengthy discussion has passed a resolution admitting the possibility of settling the political crisis by the formation of an emergeny and temporary extra-Parliamentary Cabinet which the party will judge by its composition and programme.—Reuter

ITALIAN AVIATOR ARRIVES AT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, May 24.

Singapore.—The Italian aviator De Pinedo has arrived here.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL AT WELTEWREDEN.

WELTEWREDEN, May 25.

De Pinedo has arrived here.

NO NEWS FROM SPITZBERGEN.

OSLO, May 25.

The "Shipping Gazette" says that there is no news from Spitzbergen regarding Amundsen.

The "Hobby" returned this morning from Wellman Bay, having patrolled North and East of Dane's Island. It found ice conditions difficult for the expeditioners and was somewhat depressed at Amundsen's failure to return. If the aeroplanes have been damaged, the aviators have long and dangerous journey back. The weather is cloudy and raw and the temperature below zero. Captain Farm saw from the top of Amsterdam Island open water to the north where aeroplanes might have gone down.

CYCLONE IN SOUTH.

REPALLE TALUK UNDER WATER,

MADRAS, May 25.

The latest report regarding the cyclonic disturbances from the Collector of Guntur district show that the major part of Repalle taluk has been flooded and still under water. Deaths due to the collapse of a house have occurred and cattle have perished in considerable numbers. It is understood that the Government have sanctioned one lakh of rupees requested by the Collector of Kistna District in his last report for the relief of sufferers under the Agricultural Loan Act.—A. P.

MYSORE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

GANDHIJI TO PRESIDE.

BANGALORE, May 25.

It is learnt that the Mysore State Swarajya Party is arranging to hold a political conference in the Mysore State under the chairmanship of Mr. Gandhi about the middle of August next. Mr. Gandhi has asked the Secretary of the local Swarajya Party to communicate with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar (who is arranging Mr. Gandhi's tour in South India in consultation with Mr. C. Rajagopalachar) so that he might so arrange the programme of his tour as to spare 2 or 3 days for presiding over the conference. Arrangements are being made to form a reception committee and the exact date of the conference will be announced later.—A. P.

HUMAN CARGO.

'ARRANGEMENTS ADEQUATE"

PORT TRUST AND PILGRIMS.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has received the following reply from the Secretary to the Port Trust regarding his letter about the facilities for the embarkation of pilgrims:—

With reference to your letter of 18th instant in which you suggest No. 18 berth Alexandra Dock as suitable for the embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims, I am directed to say that, as far as the Port Trust are concerned, there would be no objection to the adoption of your suggestion on such occasions as that berth is available. No. 18 is the reserve passenger berth for the Ballard Pier, and all mail and passenger ships disemborking over 50 passengers (as well as troopships) have to use one or other of these berths. Such ships, by reason of their size, cannot usually be docked in the Prince's and Victoria Docks and it would not be possible to spare shed accommodation in Alexandra Dock for Customs examination of baggage and medical examination of passengers on a large scale. It must be remembered that the dock space in Bombay is extremely restricted and docking arrangements accordingly have to be made out to a very careful programme in order to avoid delays to vessels. No. 18 berth is also the reserve berth for kerosene tankers when the other oil berths are in use, and is also used as a bunkering berth.

These facts are mentioned to show that No. 18 berth is already very fully used but, as stated above, the Port Trust would be quite willing to utilise it as far as possible for pilgrim ships, provided it could be shown that the pilgrims themselves would benefit thereby and that the other authorities concerned,—the Police, Port Health Department and the Shipping Companies,—would concur in the proposal.

SOLICITUDE FOR PILGRIMS!

I am, however, to say that the proposed change would not benefit the pilgrims. On the contrary, instead of having to walk 250 yards from the Disinfection Shed in Frere Road to No. 15 berth, Victoria Dock, as at present, they would have to cover nearly 1½ miles. This is a serious consideration, especially in view of the quantity of personal baggage that is carried by the majority of these pilgrims. It would also be a difficult matter for the Police to conduct large batches of pilgrims over such a lengthy distance. Under existing arrangements there is no danger of the pilgrims straying or losing their way, but this would be only too easy over a long route congested with traffic.

The distance from the pilgrims' "mosufferkhanas" must also be remembered. The Pilgrim Shed and Disinfection Shed in Frere Road are within easy reach of most of the "mosuffarkhanas," but the distances involved if the ships were berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dock would be too great for many of the more aged or more decrepit pilgrims to cover on foot. There similar experiences were gained at No. 18 berth which do not exist at the usual pilgrim berths. The passenger shed is an open one whereas the ordinary cargo sheds are not, but as the pilgrims almost invariably go straight on board, an open shed is of no particular advantage. For your information it may be stated that last year it was found necessary to berth one of the pilgrim ships, the "Franjistan," at No. 14 berth Alexandra Dock, on account of her size. On that occasion the pilgrims complained bitterly of the distance they had to walk. Similar experiences were gained at No. 18 berth on two occasions in 1923.

SHIP'S POINT OF VIEW.

There is also the ship's point of view to consider. At present the ship loads cargo up to the time the embarkation of pilgrims starts. Immediately the embarkation is finished she is ready to sail No. 18 berth is not a cargo berth, i.e., it does not possess a shed for the reception of cargo. The ship, therefore, would have to complete loading in the old Docks and then move round to No. 18 Alexandra Dock to embark the pilgrims' heavy baggage and then the pilgrims themselves. This would mean a delay of two days, which would entail great expense to the Shipping Companies. There is also a special dock due of 6 pies per ton per day, with a minimum charge of Rs. 225, on all passenger ships using the Ballard Pier or No. 18 Berth.

As regards the existing arrangements, it is necessary in the first place to make it clear that the Port Trust have nothing whatever to do with the pilgrim arrangements prior to the actual embarkation at the selected berth. The disinfection shed belongs to Government and the arrangements there are under the control of the Port Health Officer and his staff. The adjoining Pilgrim Shed, which is intended for the assembling of pilgrims and their baggage, also belongs to Government and is under the control of the Commissioner of Police. After their medical inspection and disinfection of their bedding, etc., the pilgrims are escorted in batches by the Police to the embarkation shed,—generally No. 15 Victoria Dock. The shed has previously been cleared of cargo and a portion screened off for women pilgrims. The pilgrims are tallied into the shed by the police and they are then at liberty to go straight on board without any delay. Ample quantities of water and ice are provided on the quay by the Shipping Company free of charge. The Port Health Officer and the Deputy Commissioner of Police are generally present, as well as officials of the Shipping Company and the embarkation arrangements are carried out under their supervision with a minimum of delay or discomfort to the pilgrims.

It is difficult to see how these arrangements could be bettered. Except for the

(Continued on next page).

BRAHMIN-PHOBIA IN C. P.

VIRULENT ATTACK BY NON BRAHMINS.

MR. BAGDE'S HYMN OF HATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 24.

The second session of the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Conference which was held at Wardha, the stronghold of the Non-Brahmins since the last Council Elections, on the 21st and 22nd instant will ever be remembered for the remarkable speeches which the President Mr. Bagde made on the occasion. The presidential speech will go a great deal to explain the attitude of the Non-Brahmins in the Maharashtra so far as the fight for Swaraj was concerned and hence it is that I would like to see that every one who has got the true interests of the country at heart peruses the address given below and realises the tremendous difficulties which will have to be overcome for the purpose of attaining our long cherished goal. I have already telegraphed a brief summary of the speech of the President and the important resolutions and I reproduce here extracts from the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and of the President.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Basu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech in Marathi said: "In our province and specially in the Wardha District, the majority of the services have been manned by the Brahmins. Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore and Mr. Vithal Rao Shinde were true Brahmins. We do not want to see the movement of Swaraj carried on by the Brahmins. We have no confidence in them. Our Religious Heads should give up the old tactics of treating us with contempt. All religious places of public worship and their management should be captured by the Non-Brahmins and if it were necessary to seek the help of the Government in this matter resort should be taken to that also. Let the Brahmins be called as labourers on religious occasions. Do not hanker after the Government services, but if some of you want to enter them, all possible help should be given to you to secure them. The sooner we throw away the yoke of the Brahmins the better it would be for us. Hence I strongly urge upon every body assembled here to eliminate the influence of the Brahmins in every sphere of our life and then we can think of acquiring freedom for our country."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After this speech of Mr. Basu, the President, Mr. Bagde, delivered his long oration for full two hours in Marathi and though he was interrupted several times when he began to fling his choicest abuses against several Brahmin leaders, including the revered personalities like those of Lokmanya Tilak and others, Mr. Bagde said, "Our movement is based on truth and was a natural result of the great tyranny we had to labour for the last two thousand years. Though the present times resound with the cries of Equality, self-Determination and Swaraj, all should note that the whole of Maharashtra was a hell on earth before the advent of the British Raj. We are inclined to call the present Government as Satanic, but those who know the doings of the Brahmin Peshwas, will realise that the Brahmin Raj was more satanic than the present one. We must, therefore, eliminate completely the race of th Brahmins, as was the case of the Papal authority in the European History. Let the whole race be buried and then think of getting more political rights. Even a Negro will have greater sympathies with us than the Brahmins in India. There should be no authority vested in the Brahmins. Why China and Japan were independent was because there were no Brahmins. It is the Brahmins who have acted as the cruellest butchers for slaughtering the cows. It is the Brahmins who were the greatest calamity over the whole Indian nation. Brahmins are the meanest of the lot and hence it was that they have been opposing tooth and nail Mahatma Gandhi's movement and the programme he has chalked out for us all. It is impossible for Mahatmaji to kill this influence of the Brahmins who are too shrewd for him. It is the work which can be achieved only by the Non-Brahmins alone. Why should Mr. Aney of Yeotmal and Mr. Sheode of Amraoti condemn Mahatmaji. What right has Mr. N. C. Kelkar to abuse Gandhiji? Mr. Kelkar was the meanest of the Poona Brahmins to oppose Mahatma Gandhi and his great movement." At this stage there was a great row in the pandal and Mr. Bagde had to stop for about twenty minutes. Mr. Bagde continued his speech after order was restored and said, "I am told that Mr. Kelkar is not present here in the Conference. But may I know if Mahatmaji was present at Satara when abuses were hurled against him." To this a voice replied that no abuses were hurled against anybody at Satara. To this the President retorted that if they had been true followers of Gandhiji, they would never have spared Mr. Kelkar but would have driven him out with shoes. There were cries of "shame," "shame" throughout the pandal and a few Satyashodhakas headed by one Baburao Yadao from Poona began to show their lathis. Baburao Yadao threatened to turn out all who wanted to interrupt the President. After a few minutes Mr. Bagde was able to resume his speech. He continued, "We have not come here to receive at your hands sumptuous feasts but to give you injections. If there had been such interruptions [illegible] Poona side the interruptors would [illegible] been caught hold of by their ears and [illegible] have been driven out [illegible] there was anything objecti[illegible]

(Continued on page

COAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

NOTE OF DISSENT,

A Note of dissent to the report of the Indian Coal Committee has been appended by Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, who was a member of the Committee.

Mr. Banerjee states: "My colleagues start by expressing an opinion that the main effort in recovering the export market must come from the coal trade itself. I presume the Committee are referring here to the proposal of grading organization. If I am correct in my presumption. I do not think that this effort of the trade will carry it far in recovering the lost markets. My colleagues evidently recognize that the amount of direct assistance suggested is by itself inadequate to bridge the difference between the prices at which the coal trade can offer coal in the export markets and the price at which it can actually find market.

GRADING AND PRICE.

But the amount of direct assistance, according to their view, is no measure of the improved competitive capacity secured for the Indian coal under their recommendation Grading, or any other method of improvement of quality will not help the trade in obtaining a better price than what it is getting now. I mean to say that if the position at present at Singapore is that the Bengal coal cannot find a market unless the pithead price is below Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per ton, I think the position would remain substantially the same, even if graded coal is shipped to Singapore.

I, therefore, dispute the statement of my colleagues that the coal trade can do anything which will be hopeful in retrieving its export market. In fact, if it were possible, I do not think the trade would have been slow slow to take action. Grading, in the sense of improvement of quality was already anticipated by the coal trade.

The Committee also point out that in the matter of railway and steamer freights South African coal, which is the principal competitor of Indian coal, has no advantage over the latter. I fail to realize what suggestion is intended to convey by this statement. It is absolutely irrelevant what steamer and railway freights are paid by South African coal. The Indian coal trade laid its case before the Committee, which was fully investigated, and the Committee have ascertained for themselves what the position of competition is. If, as a result of this inquiry, it has been proved that the coal trade is in need of assistance, I think it would be a pardonable inference to make that the coal trade should obtain such assistance.

PITHEAD COSTS.

The Committee refers to the low raising cost of South African mines, but I do not consider this question has any bearing on the present issue, particularly when the Committee have been satisfied in course of their own labours that the present pithead cost of Indian coal does not immediately admit of any reduction. If any factor with regard to the competitive power of the South African coal has to be taken into account, it is the position of advantage which Natal coal enjoys with regard to its bunkering demand. No less than 33 per cent. of the output of the Natal mines is consumed for bunkering requirements.

The Committee also refer to their recommendation with regard to the improvement of railway facilities, and record an opinion that a substantial reduction in the pithead cost would follow from such improvements. I only wish that it did, but the fact remains that such improvement, and the consequential reduction in cost, is admittedly a matter of time, and I do not understand if the suggestion is made that, pending such reduction in cost, the coal export trade must show no anxiety for its revival.

Again, the opinion is expressed by the Committee that with the present pithead price Indian coal is in a position to compete at Colombo, Bombay and Madras. I regret that I have to differ from this statement. The cost of production of Jharia and Raneegunge coal has been estimated by my colleagues at Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 respectively, and it is also admitted that, in order to find a market in all the ports referred to the pithead price must be below Rs. 5-8. This being so, it is manifestly impossible for Indian coal to find market unless they are prepared to sacrifice coal at a loss. Moreover, the Committee have under-estimated the position of competition against Indian coal by eight annas in each port.

INFERIOR GRADES.

There is a very important consideration which has been entirely overlooked. If is true that Rs. 5 is the cost or production of Jharia coal, but it does not follow that the best grades of Jharia coal can be offered for export at Rs. 5-8 or even at Rs. 6. The grades of Indian coal vary very remarkably, but the cost of production, for all of them is practically the some. In the circumstances, if the best grades of coal, with regard to which alone I presume the Committee have estimated their figures, are to be offered at a price just above the cost of production level, the inferior grades of Indian coal will be offered at a price below their raising cost.

This is a point which the Indian Mining Federation made abundantly clear and it is an acknowledged principle of economics that prices are determined by the marginal cost of production and not by the cost of production of superior grades of commodity. So long as the best grades of coal are sold at Rs. 6 the depression in the coal trade must persist. It is only when the marginal grades will be in a position to earn a profit that the trade may be considered to have turned its worst corner.

This brings me to the examination of figures regarding a dividend paid by the coal company referred to by my colleaugues. I do not think these are indicative of any real state of any real state of the trade. The census taken of coal companies comprises 119, but the total number of coal mines in the Bengal and Bihar Fields are over 600. Assuming even that some companies own mrre than one mine [illegible] 400 coal mines wh'ch have not [illegible] into account in the survey of

[illegible]g to the present depression in the coal trade, I do not think anybody made a statement that no coal companies earn a profit. Some, and particularly those favourably placed, are undoubtedly earning profits. Moreover, some companies are protected by old contracts at prices which compare very favourable with the current market rates. I can assure the Committee that the prices in the last two years have alarmingly declined; coal which was sold under a forward contract at Rs. 7, has not this year been able to find market at a price higher than Rs. 3-8 or so. Anybody who has watched the course of the coal market in the last two years will have no hesitation to bear testimony to the severe slump in prices and it is useless, therefore, to draw clever red herrings across the dividends of the limited companies.

With regard to the countervailing duty and bounty, the Committee state that they are precluded by the terms of reference to express any opinion on those questions. But almost immediately they hasten to record their conviction that the countervailing duty would be no assistance to the Indian coal trade in the Home ports. I do not think it is within our province to record any such expression of opinion. The Committee did not examine any witnesses on this point and I think in fairness to the coal trade it would have been better for them not to have expressed any views in this connexion. The only argument which the Committee have produced in favour of their views is that the countervailing duty would increase the prices of Indian coal and as such, it would accelerate the tendency at Bombay of change from coal to oil and electricity.

REASON FOR SUBSTITUTION.

I do not think the process of substitution has anything to do with the price of Indian coal. It is rather the precariousness of coal supply at the other end of India which is responsible for such an unfortunate preference. To the extent, however, other forms of fuel or basis of power are for special reasons found more desirable than coal on economic grounds any change in the level of coal prices, assuming even there will be any, will have had no bearing on the process of substitution.

As regards the reduction in the bunkering demand consequent on the rise of prices, on which the Committee lays much stress, I do not think that an increase of two or three rupees in price of Bengal coal will affect it in any way. Lastly I would point out that the question of a countervailing duty with all its economic effects involves a question of broad and fundamental national issues and it is not for this Committee to pronounce any opinion on the desirability or otherwise of such a fiscal policy. All that we are concerned here with is how far, after all the channels of improvement that we have explored and the recommendations that we have made Indian coal is in a position to compete in the export markets.

I again reiterate my views that grading, or any other measure calculated to improve quality, would not fetch better prices for Indian coal, and in these circumstances, it is difficult for my colleagues to escape from the conclusion, based on their own findings that the Indian coal trade is in need of a much larger measure of direct assistance than what we have been able to suggest. In fact, the coal trade will have ample reason to consider our labours and recommendations as of no value to them unless the assistance is extended to a full and effective extent. I recognize our own limitations but nevertheless, I venture to express the opinion that if we have merely tinkered at the problem, it rests with the Government to offer an effective solution to amend the injury caused by the unwarranted embargo levied upon the export coal trade of India.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

partment is then instructed to see that this average is not exceeded. The Lee Commission comes along and gives Rs. 500 more to the Head and Rs. 200 more to the second man. These have to be given and yet the sanctity of the average has to be preserved. The Head is asked to see that the average does not exceed that laid down for his Department, viz. 150 per head.

He does it as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
1	Head of Department at	2,000	2,000
1	Senior Assistant at	1,200	1,200
1	Junir Assistant at	500	500
1	Junior Assistant at	300	300
2	Superior Clerks at	200	400
2	Superior Clerks at	150	500
10	Ordinary Clerks at	60	600
10	Ordinary Clerks at	40	400
12	Peons at	25	300
40			6,000

The average would still be 150 per head, and if the Finance Member looked only at the average, he would feel very happy, as it would appear that the limit of expenditure he has laid down was being faithfully observed by that particular Department, whereas, if he took the trouble to compare individual salaries, he would find very serious injustice done in particular cases. He would further find that the injustice and the hardship would have been imposed, on those employees that could least afford such cuts, but were not in a position to oppose them, and it would be small comfort to these men to be told that they had no ground for complaint, because Government was still paying Rs. 150 pe head to their Department.

Absurdity of Index Numbers.

The above instance has been devised to show the man-in-the-street the absurdity of taking Index Numbers as sure proof that prices had remained stable. It is as absurd as it would be in the above instance if a claim was made that the wages of the men in the Department in question had remained stable.

Sir Basil Blackett has not cared to go into a detailed analysis of the figures that make uup the Index number but takes this most unreliable general average as a reliable figure for comparison with other countries whose figures are liable to the same criticism, and what is still worse, the articles that are used for such index and the number of articles varies very widely, and makes any real coomparison of the index of two different countries impossible. Sir Basil himself says that it is a little dangerous to take index figures as an infallible guide and yet cannot resist the temptation to use such figures to confound the layman. Therefore when the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Bill was introduced in the Assembly on 22nd January 1924. Sir Basil Blackett made it the occasion for fresh exposition of Government's Currency policy and among otherthings said:

"Let me now give the figures which I promised in support of my claim in regard to Indian prices. Taking the prices of July, 1914 as 100, the Calcutta Index Number of wholesale prices in India rose to 197 in September 1918 and to 248 its maximum in January, 1920. The lowest point to which it has since fallen is 170 in July. 1923. Between January 1st, 1922 and the present date is range has been between 187 and 270, a range of under 10 per cent. At the end of December 1924 it stood at 180 Contrast the position in England. I take the Board of Trade figure. From 100 in 1913 it rose steadily till i reached 307 in 1920. a maximum nearly 100 points higher than the Indian maximuum.

Its lowest point since is 154 in Septemper 1922. Between January 1922 and to-day its maximum movements have been between 254 and 170, a range much the same as in India. In the United States America the corresponding figures are:

1913	100
1078	194
Maximum1920	226

"Minimum since the beginning of 1922, 145. Range since that date and to-day between 145 and 167, a larger range than we have experienced in India. It will be seen that. though the dollar has never been dissociated from gold, prices in the United States rose higher than the maximum Indian figure and have since fluctuated more violently than Indian prices."

Mere Moonshine.

All this is in plain English mere moonshine. No real comparisons of Index numbers are possible, and no such conclusions can justifiably be drawn from them, altlhough very many very learned men do waste their time in such comparisons. I will first srow why no correct comparisons can be made. I have already pointed out earlier that the sets of articles, and the number of articles used for framing Index Numbers, vary in each country and so a comparison would be of likes with unlikes. But, as if this was not trouble enough, there is a a serious difference as to the correct Index Number even ofr one and the same country when it is made up by more than one authority. In both the United Kingdom and the United States there now exist 3 to 4 different sets of Index Numbers which on occasions disagree profoundly among themselves. I will first give the figures for the United States.

Unted States Index Numbers of wholesale prices..

N.B.—First Column is from Economist Monthly Supplement. Second and third from the Statist.

It will be seen how serious the variations are between one set of figures and another. The Bureau of Labour figures show great stability between 1921 and 1924. while the Federal Reserve Board figures would show rather wide fluctuations. I may point to another curiosity. Bradstreets make out a decline of 3 points between 1919and 1920. The Federal Reserve Board make out a rise of 28 points in the same period. Again as between 1922 and 1924 Bradstreet makes out a rise of 1 point, but the Federal Reserve Board finds a fall of 7 points.

We shall now look into the figures of the United Kingdom:

United Kingdom Index Number of Wholesale Prices.

N.B.—First and third column from Economist monthly Supplement Second column from Statist.

It will be seen that while in 1921 the Board of Trade finds prices 16 points higher than the Economist, in 1924 it finds them 8 points lower. In other words while the Economist finds a fall of only 7 points between 1021 and 1024 the Board of Trade finds a fall of as much as 31 points. Any one that looked only at the :conomist figure would consider English prices fairly stable as between 1921 and 1024. On the contrary, one who looked at the Board of Trade figures would find in them sure indication of wild fluctuations.

It will be now clear to all my readers how impossible it is to make any sound comparisons of Indian prices with those of the United Kingdom or the United States when the authorities of these very countries are not agreed as to what the true index is for their own country. This does not at all mean that they of the three indexes is wrong. Each is correct according to the method followed but the articles are different or are more or less numerous and there cannot be any true comparison. How can there be then any true comprison with the Indian Index?

An Extra ordinary Conclusion.

There is something funnier still. These figures for India lead us to the extraordinary conclusion that prices in India although stable are at a higher level than those in the United Kingdom, and yet—marvellous to relate this dearer India is able to sell its goods to the cheaper United Kingdom. I will now show how we can arrive at such an extraordinary conclusion.

(To be continued.)

JOURNALISTIC FAIR-PLAY!

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AND "EVENING NEWS."

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

I had sent the following letter to the Editor of the "Evening News of India" over a weak age through the agency of Moulvi Sayed Zakir Ali, an old and responsible worker in the Khilafat office. He also carried with him the original of the two letters which I had received from Hedjaz, so that the Editor could see with his own eyes whether they were genuine or forged. From the conversation which Sayed Zakirali had with the Editors I was under the impression that he had cognised his mistake. However, so far he has not published either an apology or even the enclosed letter which I had sent them. After waiting over a week I think it is time that I ask your favour to publish this letter and give your opinion after seeing both the documents in original.

["We have seen the documents to which Maulana Shaukat Ali refers and are fully satisfied that they are genuine". —Editor "B. C."]

In the course of the letter to the "Evening News of India" Maulana Shaukat All writes:—

I am sending per bearer two important documents for you to see them with your own eyes. Even, you, prejudiced as you are against us will se that both documents were genuine and not forged either by us or by the Agent of Sultan Ibn Saud. You know there is no direct postal or telegraphic communication between the Holy Mecca and India. Amir Ali is blockading Jeddah and even the British Consul at Jeddah is confined to that port.

Under these circumstances letters and telegrams from Holy Mecca and Hedjaz are received in India through Aden and Bahrein agents of Sultan Ibn Saud. It is the agent at Aden on whose information the Government of India based its communique of 11th May and it is from him and his head office in Bombay that we have received the letter of sultan Ibne Saud inviting Hajis through any of the three new ports occupied by him (Kunfida, Leith and Rabigh) promising fullest security of life and property and assuring them of providing all the necessities and comforts for this year's pilgrimage. Along with this letter of Sultan Ibn Saud came another appeal under a separate cover signed by 56 prominent Hanafee. Shaffee. Nalikee. Hambalee. Ulema and notables of Mecca asking our help in the shape of money for mitigating the suffering of the inhabitants of Hedjaz. Most prominent Hedjazis in Bombay have informed us that the seals are genuine and naturally all of them could not be forged. In any case the proof of its forgery lies with Moulvi Khujandi.

I have a right in the name of honest journalism to request you to rectify the mistake and apnologise. for your remarks. As for Moulvi Khujandi. the disturber of the meeting. whom you applaud if he wilfully chooses to be blind it is his misfortune and God alone help him.

P.S. Please return the original documents per bearer.

C. P. AND NON-BRAHMINS CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

should take resort to the section of the Indian Penal Code. The Brahmins of Poona and everywhere are like bugs eating up the blood of the nation. They don't want Charka and the yarn franchise. This they have done with a view to continue the satanic sway of the Chitpavan Brahmins in the Indian Politics. It is, therefore, the sacred duty of the Non-Brahmins to continue their agitation against the Brahmins and thus preserve Mahatmaji's programme in tact. The Brahmins are like selfish dogs and would always come in the way of Mahatma Gandhi's programme since Mahatmaji was not a Chitpavan Brahmin. Hence it is the imperative duty of the Non-Brahmins to go on with their sacred movement to save the programme of Mahatma Gandhi. The sooner these Brahmins are eliminated the earlier we will be able to achieve our Swaraj. I do not agree with the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee wherein he advised you not to accept Government services. On the contrary, I want you all to try to secure as many as you can and thus snatch away the authority vested among the Brahmins generally. All Shankaracharyas must be removed from their self-acquired position and the Government should confiscate their estates. The words of a Brahmin are like the hoyls of an owl. They are like the plague-rats which are eating up the vitals of the Indian nation. The whole curse of untouchability was due to the presence of the Brahmins. Remove them and you remove this curse immediately. The Brahmins are more expert in following the principal of "Divide and rule" than the British statesmen. Had the whole of India been converted to Mahommedanism the British Raj would have come to an immediate end. The other day I remembered to have read somewhere that the originator of the Nizam's dynasty was a Chitpavan Brahmin. The greatest among the Brahmin leaders was Tilak of Poona. With a view to amass wealth he dabbled in politics and became the socalled leader of the Maharashtra. If the Brahmins were a superior race, why was not Gandhi born among them? But one should not forget to note that it is impossible to expect better class of people from amongst the Brahmins than Tilak." The speaker then vividly narrated the causes of the French Revolution and sounded a note of warning to the Brahmins that if they still persisted in following their mean tactics they were sure to be kicked out along with their families like the aristocratic classes in France. They should profit by these glaring instances of History and mend their ways, otherwise "the Non-Brahmins will have to take in hand the weapons which have been well tried elsewhere and have been proved very useful to wipe out this cursed race of the Brahmins."

HUMAN CARGO.

(Continued from previous page)

additional Police and Health Department supervision, the arrangements are precisely the same as for any ship embarking passengers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. You may not be aware that berths Nos. 3, 4 and 14 are used for the four regular weekly passenger services of the British India Steam Navigation Co. to Karachi and the Persian Gulf, and other berths are used by the smaller passenger ships of the Lloyd Triestino, Archer and other lines. No additional facilities are furnished for the European passengers on those occasions nor are there any additional facilities at any of the other dock sheds.

As you have invited comparison with the Ballard Pier arrangements it may be pointed out that the Ballard Pier Station was not erected solely, or even mainly, for the reception of passengers. The buildings are required for the reception and departure of mail trains, the reception and sorting of mails, medical inspection and the Customs examination of much valuable baggage. The Ballard Pier is also the principal place for landing and embarkation of troops.

The Chairman trusts that this letter will have made clear to you the fact that the facilities for embarking and landing European passengers from or at any of the ordinary dock berths are precisely the same as those provided for pilgrim ships. The Shipping Company as well as the Health Department and the Police are unanimous in their opinion that No. 15 berth is in every way the most suitable and that the arrangements are adequate. If however, you can show that this is not the case and can suggest only practical means by which the present arrangements,—in so far as they are controlled by the Port Trust.—can be bettered, the Chairman will be happy to give your suggestions full consideration.

DISCOURTESY TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

PORT TRUST AUTHORITIES NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Tairsee has received the following reply from the Secretary to the Port Trust to his letters about discourtesy shown to Maulana Shaukat Ali by the Port Health Officer:—

In reply to your further letter of 20th instant I am directed by the Chairman to point out that according to the newspaper cutting enclosed by you, Maulana Shaukat Ali was requested to leave the Disinfection Shed by the Port Health Officer or his Assistant. I am to say that the Disinfection Shed and all arrangements connected with it are entirely under the control of the Port Health Officer, who is a Government Official and is not under the jurisdiction of the Port Trust. I am further to inform you that the inspection and embarkation of pilgrims at Bombay is governed by orders framed by the Government of Bombay and laid down in the Manual of General Instructions for Pilgrims to the Hedjaz. I am to refer you to the Port Health Officer for any information as to the application of those orders.

As regards admission to the Dock embarkation shed, I am to say that the pilgrim embarkation arrangements are in the hands of the Police and the Port Health Officer and applications for admission to the shed and wharf should be addressed to the latter.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. DAVIES,
Acting Secretary.

EGYPT AND HAJ.

GOVERNMENT'S LUKEWARM ATTITUDE.

CAIRO, May 25.

A communique says:—

After consulting various religious heads Government is unable to advise the intending pilgrims to proceed to Mecca this year, owing to the absence of security and lack of facilities. Rabagh is an unsuitable landing place. Any one still desiring to make a pilgrimage will do so on his own responsibility and will have to make his own arrangements, but must make substantial deposit before departure lest government should not afterward be obliged to intervene to facilitate return of the pilgrims.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA. May 25.

The unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea are less marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Bombay Decan and Mysore.

A few falls have also been occurred in Upper Burma. Assam, Bengal and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy two inches; Moulmein and Kyaukpyu three; Deamand Island one and a half; Shillong, Darjeeling and Chittagong one; Narayanganj one and a half; and Chitaldurg a half.

Forecast: Extension in Bengal.—A.P.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 25.

Lala Lajpatrai has been unanimously elected president of the Provincial Hindu Conference at Amritsar. Lala Dunichand has been almost unanimously elected chairman of the Reception Committee. On the 24th evening Bhai Parmanandjee delivered an impressive speech and appealed to the Hindu audience to make the conference a great success in every respect. The President's procession will take place on the 29th at 5 p.m. Hindu municipal commissioners all over the Punjab and Frontier, are specially requested to attend the conference as the municipal constitution and the position of Hindu municipal commissioners in different municipalities of this Province is to be considered and future line of action decided. Mrs. Khushalchand has kindly undertaken to work as Secretary of the ladies' section.

Lala Dunichand, Chairman, Lala Ramlal Shamdass and Lala Dewanchand, M.L.C., have very kindly taken upon themselves to bear all diet expenses.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Mirza Ali Khan, Mr. K. S. Framji, Mr. A. L. Coverton. Mrs. P. J. Firth and Miss Dalgleish lunched at Government House Mahableshwar on Sunday.

Ahmedabad, May 22 A public meeting of the Hindus held this evening passed a resolution protesting against the order passed by his Exalted Highness Nizam prohibiting Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from entering his territory.—A. P.

Hyderabad, (Sind) May 22. A most daring dacoity is reported to hav occured in the village Hatingo, in Khipro Taluka on Sunday last when 14 armed dacoits entered the village at about 6 p.m. and started firing. The villagers being unarmed offered no resistance and the dacoits plundered the village for over two hours, and took a large booty. Soon after the party made off with their booty, a party of 13 armed men from the neighbouring village pursued them and finally encountered them and managed to get back all the booty. One of the dacoits was shot dead and another was captured. police have succeeded in arresting three more of the dacoits.—A. P.

Madras, May 22. According to a correspondent of the "Hindu" the President, Guntur Taluk Board, his brother and some others have been arrested by the police on a charge of alleged counterfeiting of currency notes and were produced before the stationary sub-magistrate of Guntur. All the arrested men are kept on remand and the question of bail is being considered.

Lahore, May 22. Applications hav been received by the Select Committee on the Sikh Shrines Bill for the inclusion in the Schedule one of the names of ninety-five Guradwaras and in Schedule two of the names of three institutions belonging to Narankaris Namharis and Nirmalas. Persons objecting to the inclusion of any shrines should intimate by telegram to the Punjab Government in Simla.

Applications have been received by the Select Committee on the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill for the inclusion schedules I and II of the Bill of the Gurdwaras If any one has any objection to the inclusion of any such shrine he should intimate his objection by telegram to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transferred Departments, Simla (telegraphic address Transepts, Punjab Simla) and should as soon as possible thereafter submit in a writing the reasons on which he bases such objection.

Lahore, May 22. According to the local vernacular press anonymous pamphlets issued by some secret organisation are being distributed in Dera Ismail Khan threatening the Hindus of the Frontier with dire consequences if they did not leave their homes from the Frontier within a certain date.

The Punjab Government has declared to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of a picture which purports to represent the tortures of prisoners in Nabha jail under the title "Akali Sacrifices" and all copies of all documents containing reproductions thereof.—A. P.

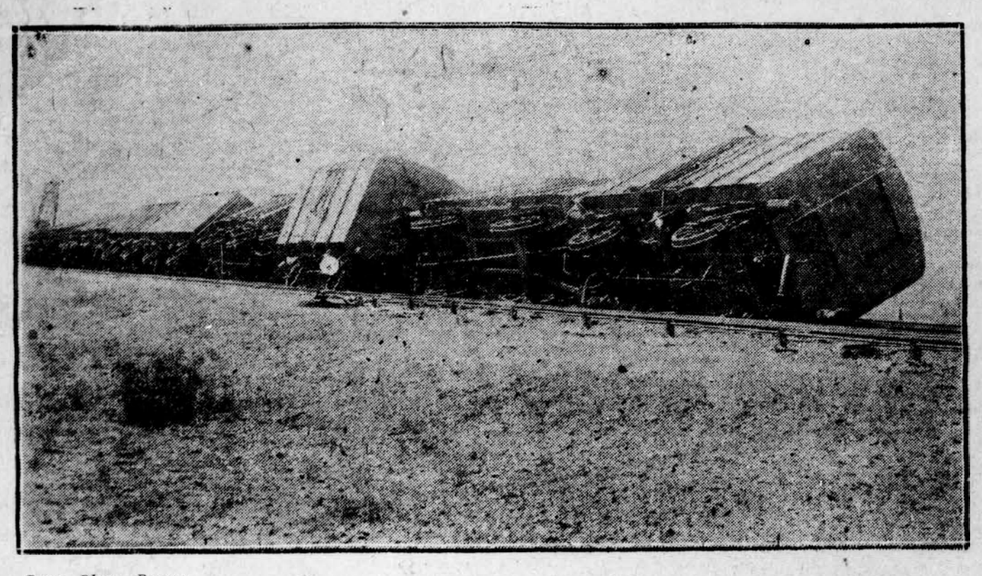
It is understood that Lord and Lady Reading have made considerable progress in the allotment of funds to various charities from the funds handed over to them by Sir Victor Sassoon as a memorial to his father. The full list of distributions made is expected to be issued on the return of Their Excellencies to India.—A.P.

The strike in the Presidency Jute Mills at Rishra has ended.—A. P.

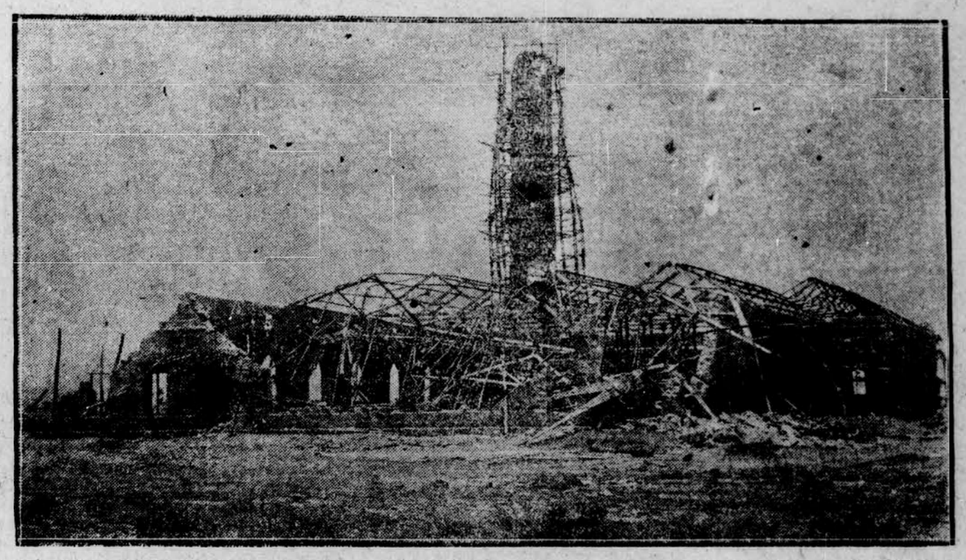
KALKA TRAFFIC MEN JOIN.

Lahore, May 22. Mr. Miller, Railway Union leader wiring from Kalka says that in addition to workshops and shed workers the traffic staff at Kalka ceased work. A workman who did not join in the strike has instituted a criminal case against a Lahore striker for alleged wrongful confinement, blackening his face and taking him round through the city on an ass. The case is being heard by the First Class Magistrate, Lahore.

HAVOC BY STORM.



Press Photo Bureau.
The scene at the Kistan Cannal Railway station. Nothing was spared at this place, Note how even a long array of carriages of a big goods train has been upset by storm. Even the permanent way has been rendered un-workable and will take some time to get into action again.



Press Photo Bureau.
The National Spinning and Weaving Mills at the town of Kistna in utter ruins. It was really unfortunate that this mill suffered this fate when it was only very nearly completed.

Economic & Financial Review.

REVOLT OR REACTION.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The main event of the last week so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned was the holding of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Deshmukh, Barrister and M.L.C. of Berar. I am not concerned here with the political aspect of his speech but only with its economic aspect. The speech presents the appearance of a half-baked brick which when taken in hand crumbs into dust. It lacks that setting and background which are usually associated with such speeches and expresses its views crudely like a school-boy's essay. The economic portion of the speech formed the last paragraph and is mainly distinguished by disjointed sentences loosely strung together, reminding us of some people who have got the habit of putting interjection and interrogatories on in leaves of the books they are reading. There is the greatest danger from confussion of ideas in the sphere of economics and yet this is what happens usually in this country through most of our publicists being innocent of economic knowledge as Joburved last week. It was considered quite the fashion in the old time Congress to have a resolution on "Swadeshi" every session on the agenda of the Congress and this resolution was generally moved by some gentlemen who would not like to devote some time to study involved by other questions and who thought indulgence in platitudes was all that was required of them by the responsibility they had undertaken. These movers, seconders and supporters of the Swadeshi resolution generally appeared on the platform in European costume but made of British materials. The humour and irony of all this was not however properly realised till lately, since when we have been happily spared the paradomial sight. Economics of the Swadeshi were rarely understood or appreciated excepting by men like the late Rao Bahadur Hudlolkar and the resolutions were more of a lip reverence and respect paid to the vague and indefinite cause of Swadeshi rather than a genuine desire to work up the Swadeshi spirit in the country. This cleavage between theory and practice was removed in his characteristic iconoclastic manner by Mahatmaji, who insisted on people practising what they preached and even the Congress itself realising in practice to a rigorous content the doctrines and precepts hurled forth from the Congress platform. Unfortunately even in these new conditions the former want of realisation and appreciation of economic factors persisted and what was still more sad, both the people and their socalled leaders at several places cherished the superstitious belief that any statisticular scientific presentation of the Khadar economics was an insult to Mahatmaji or was suggestive of want of respect for his preaching! Then came the Swarajists who wanted to have a striking array of planks in their programme and supplemented their war whoop of "Mend or End the Councils" by the cry of boycott. It was not an original weapon forged by them in their arsenals but was borrowed from the armoury of Bengal in which it was lying since the partition days. As was the case with the propaganda about Swadeshi and Khaddar, there was not much attempt made to have a scientific study of the boycott programme but the party apparently rested satisfied with the Delhi resolution of the Congress and with a few meetings here and there. The release of Mahatmaji brought this agitation to a practical close and the weapon of boycott was apparently restored to the Bengal armoury whence it was taken. It is still however sported by a few publicists here and there just as swords with gold handles are sported by our Rajahs and even our peaceful Members of the Executive Councils and High Court Judges on occasions with no desire to use them. I am obliged to give this rather long preface to my review lest the sporting of the boycott weapon by Mr. Deshmukh or his gibes at the spinning wheel and yarn or his melodramatic appeal to Mahatmaji to retire from the Congress may befog the real economic issues at stake and create misunderstanding with regard to Khaddar economics which Mahatmaji, the greatest economist of modern India, has given her.

FIGHT AGAINST FOREIGN GOODS.

Mr. Deshmukh and men of his view appear to labour under the misimpression that the spinning wheel has somehow or other come in the way of boycott of foreign cloth. Mahatmaji's name need not be dragged in this. What he is opposed to is the boycott of British goods as such and not the boycott of all foreign cloth. That he has in fact been always saying is that it was the introduction of British piecegoods which brought in the British rule and it will be the cessation of imports of foreign piecegoods which will mark the transfer of the control of power to Indian people. People think Mahatmaji is charkha mad, in fact he himself also admits that he is mad after the spinning wheel. There is a method however in his madness. He loves his country so much that one can well imagine him falling sometimes into love-trances as some devout Vaishnavas or Christians are supposed to do. Can it be realised that he will propose any action which will be fraught with ruin or disaster to the country he loves so much? The question is how is the boycott of foreign piecegoods on which apparently men of all shades of opinions are united to be achieved. There are several methods. One is to pass resolutions in a vague and indefinite manner and do nothing towards their realisation. The second is to start spinning and weaving companies in the country and thus to prevent imports of foreign piecegoods. This is what Mr. Deshmukh appears to have in view when he said banteringly:—"Well, keeping boycott apart, atleast swadeshism ought to have spread under the protecting wings of love. But Swadeshism too came to be monopolised by the charkha! I want Indian industries to be developed by all means." The implication clearly is that Mahatmaji has retarded by his cult of the spinning wheel the progress of the Indian piecegoods industry and that he does not pay sufficient attention to the building up of industries in the land. Mahatmaji has explained often and often that he is no opponent of the process of industrialisation. Has Mr. Deshmukh however computed how many mills will be required if all our sartorial requirements are to be met locally, how much capital will be required to finance such mills and how many years will be required to put up such mills? It is a common fallacy that mills will be springing up in abundance as soon as the Congress passes its resolution and that mill made piecegoods will be taking the place of foreign goods. Those who have got the experience of the last boom period have seen and realised what it is to start a new mill or even increase spindles and looms of existing mills. Apart from the question of finance which is of no small importance, it takes a long period, sometimes months and sometimes years, to get the machinery from foreign countries. Not only this but as I have several times remarked in these columns over "drain" will be merely diverted from Manchester to Birmingham. It may therefore be definitely said that it would not be possible to attempt a boycott of all foreign piecegoods by starting new mills. The only method therefore which remains open to us is to get the spinning wheel to work and get as much hand spun and hand woven khaddar as possible. Mills can supplement this production and cooperate with the hand-loom movement by producing rough and thick varieties of piecegoods as this will mean increasing their production. The more we analyse figlres and statistics the more shall we be driven to the only conclusion that we cannot do without the spinning wheel in our national economic and industrial programme. What is the use of drawing a red herring across the trail in the form of the cry of poycott when we cannot have that vast organisation which will be reqnired to effect a boycott even of a few insignificant British articles? There is however no seriousness behind the cry. People raise the cry because they feel that thereby they catch the imagination of the people and can undermine to some extent in an indirect manner the influence of Mahatmaji. Any diminution of this influence whether in the political or the economic field will mean disaster to the country. Those who are talking about industrialism must be knowing that a factory will come to a dead stop unless it has motive power behind. Mahatmaji is such a power and if all the different sections of the factory do not give satisfactory work or the ultimate volume sheet shows some loss, the cause or causes must be.

"DO NOT PUNCTURE HIS CAR."

A well esteemed friend of mine referring to the Maharashtra Provincial Conference observed very pithily "the nation was given by Mahatmaji a Rolls Royce car and has given petrol also. Now if we cannot do anything else, atleast let us not puncture his car". This admirably sums up in short our duties and obligations at present. Mahatmaji has taken the lead, where there was no one else to do so, in attempting to emancipate this land from economic thraldom and bondage realising as no one else perhaps has done, how this economic thraldom is sapping away the very foundations of national existence. It is the duty of all his countrymen at this juncture to keep his car supplied with petrol. Even if this cannot be done however, it is the clear and bounden duty not to puncture the tyres of his car as this is neither patriotic nor sportsman-like, nor loyal, this is the least that can be expected of all of us and it may be hoped and trusted that such a response, if not any other active response will be forthcoming. India is suffering from economic exploitation which instead of being remedied will be getting worse and worse unless we put a stop to it by an intense khaddar campaign.

THE AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the tea party held at the Recreation Club Institute, Bombay, on Sunday evening in honour of the 48th birthday of H. H. the Aga Khan.

DUMAS JOTTING.

"THE SEASON" IN FULL SWING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DUMAS, May 20.

To-day is the 20th of the month which is supposed to be the best period of the "season" of this famous resort of Gujerat, from which a few random jottings would not be unwelcome to the readers of our beloved national paper.

Well, Dumas is about 12 miles from Surat Station, which accounts for its isolation and hence uniqueness—shunned by many in these days of depression of trade and purses, and high railway charges, and loved by the fortunate few. Fortunate not necessarily, in the sense of rupees, annas and pies, but from a broader angle of vision. Well, I am glad I can lay claim to the latter category. 12 miles in these days of the wonderwork of Fords, and Dodges and Chevrelots—and the famous (to Bombay) Maxwell's—is a distance to be ignored or even hated like the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. But it is to be respected at times, specially when the conveyances destined to traverse the distance, are superannuated and worthy of old-age pensions and Lee recommendations to boot. So the journey nowadays, from the station to the sea, which would ordinarily be done in a little over half an hour, takes, with some of these machines which had seen better days, at times 2 to 3 hours—sometimes even more, as a result of their getting sick on the way like many of our Bombay tram-cars, requiring 'doctoring', nursing with pumps, feeding with Gargoyle Brand muk and what not, every 50 yards Anyhow it does take us safely to Dumas. Better late than never and the noteworthy fact is that a passenger has to pay Re. 1-4-0 only for this long distance, which is dirt cheap ("d—d cheap" if you please). And the charge was only one 'chip' before. The extra four annas are levied to herald the advent of the "season". Cheapness like charity covers a multitude of sins, and in these days such a trifling charge—never mind the inconvenience of being 'held up' at times is preferrable to paying the exorbitant rate of Rs. 6 or 8 which a Surat or a local Juhu demands for his gharry hire. So the charge of Re. 1-4 0 ought to suit all pockets.

It should be added that the business of plying motor buses from Surat to Dumas was bought up from the Sachin State by a Koli, who in turn sold it to the present Muslim contractors, who in spite of the difficulties are doing good business. The State authorities not responsible for any shortcomings of the Service.

An event of great importance here was the 18th anniversary celebration of the accession to the gadi of Major His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, on the 4th inst. when some Indian princes and some notables sojourning in the town were invited for a good party or an 'at Home' to use the hackeneyed phrase. in celebration of the event. The function was a grand success, so I am informed I would have been one of the "honoured guests" but fate had decreed otherwise. I was too late for that. As I do not know of the dates of accession of the 'rulers' who graced the function, I do not hope there will be any more such functions by way of reciprocation, in which I may have a chance to participate. By the bye, the Nawab Saheb gave a grand dinner to his brother princes who are in our midst now, on the 10th inst. The monotony and sombreness of the place is indeed broken by the powerful lamps of motors cars of the rulers of Jaora and Morvi, and Dhrangadhra and Jhalrapatan. Their motor cars dash past pedestrians every 5 minutes all hours or the day and night. At night their blazing lights turn Cimmerian darkness into brilliance. Indeed the motor car, as it is in Bombay and elsewhere is both a blessing and a curse here.

THE VISITORS' CLUB.

The Visitors' Club that was opened about two years ago has proved a great boom to sojourners here, thanks to the enterprise of His Highness the Nawab of Sachin. The Reading Room and the Library attached to the Club are very useful adjuncts. There are facilities for outdoor games including a tennis court which at present is "lying fallow" (to borrow an agricultural phrase) due to the absence of Fyzees, and Naorojis and Lady Tatas. Then there is a billiard table too where budding Newmans and Reeces and Stevensons (indigenous of course) are displaying their power and skill with cue and ball, making the most of a pleasant trip here. One has to be always careful while plying the cue, as a novice or an experienced but reckless player runs the risk of driving a big "rent" (not the big rent of the Bombay rack-renter) and such mishap did occur a few days ago. There was a nasty tear which was patched up all right, quite unlike the patching up of the Rent Act Bill by the Bombay Bureaucrat. I do not know what the Bohra player responsible for the 'misadventure' had to pay for it.

With all the facilities of a Reading Room, a Library and tennis court etc., a lumps fee of Rs. 2 per month (excluding, of course, billiards) is a mere trifle. Nay more, this fee of Rs. 2 covers "one gentleman and lady only, but not all members of family." There are concessionary rates for extra members. Here at least a married person scores over his otherwise happy bachelor compatriot. This fact deserves to be widely knowtn—to incorrigible celebates. Some bachelors however who would like to make use of the reading room only would much appreciate a reduced fee.

The Nawab Saheb hit upon an excellent idea of popularising this ideal resort by converting the Dak Bungalow into a hotel about three years ago, for visitors of all castes and creeds. There are communal sanatoria where families can stay, but individual members had to face difficulties in securing accommodation To them the conversion of the Dak Bungalow into a hotel is an undoubted boon. The place is ideal and the invigorating sea breeze makes even those who are near an inch of the grave get a fresh lease of life. To those who scoff at Pussyfoot the town provides the elixir from the date trees in abundance and of the most stimulating properties before which your vaunted 60-year old Brandy or champagne made by men's hand in the West pales into insignificance. Besides the elixir is natural. And the caterer of the Hotel is the extremely obliging Mr. Sheheriar C. Vakil (Marshall). There is already a rush in the Hotel. The early birds can afford to smile over the disappointment of late comers.

UNIVERSAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—With reference to the query contained in the letter from "A Shareholder" appearing in to-day's issue of your paper, I am in a position to inform your correspondent that the Universal Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., has become defunct and that the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, was dealing with it under section 247 of The Indian Company's Act 1913, at the time I addressed him in February last. As nothing has since been heard of about the matter it is to be presumed that the Registrar has been busy delaying with the case and that those interested in the affairs of the Company would shortly be enabled to learn the result of his enquiry.

I would request my fellow share-holders to do everything in their power to insist and see to it that thorough investigation is made of the affairs of the Company.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM GOVIND CHENDVAKAR.

The following is the Registrar's letter referred to above:—

No. 9/613 of 1924-25.

Bombay, 25th February, 1925.

From The Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

To S. G. Chendvankar Esq.,
C/o The Persian Gulf Steam N. Co., Ltd.,
18, Rampat Raw, Fort, Bombay.

Sir,

Re: The Universal Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

With reference to your letter dated 17th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the above company has become defunct and I am dealing it under section 247 of the Indian Company's Act, 1913.

I have the honour to be etc.

(Sd.) REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES.

GURDWARA BILL.

SIMLA, May 24.

A message from Amritsar states that Akali circles learn that the Punjab Government is favourably inclined towards two changes urged by the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in the Gurudwara Bill, namely that control of the Akal Takht and the Takht Kashgarh should be vested directly under the Central board and not under the local committees of management in view of the religious importance of these Takhts to the Sikh community as a whole and that the franchise for elections under the bill should be applicable to males as well as females. Nothing however is known officially.

FROM RAVI TO BRAHMAPUTRA.

THE PROBLEM OF THE HINDUS.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI

(III.)

The last article finished with a brief discussion of the Hindu mentality both in the past and the present. To some people, my description of it may look inconsistent with the fact that individual Hindus and classes of Hindus are so prosperous and apparently happy in different parts of India and the average Hindu is both mentally alert and more willing to work than a non-Hindu. Sometimes his clinging to mere life is extraordinary and he would do anything to avoid death. His love for money is also phenomenal and he it is puts in extraordinary energy to get it and to retain it for the mere pleasure of having it. True as it is, a paradox which is very difficult to explain. Yet, no careful observer and no thoughtful student of Hindu mentality can deny that the dominant characteristics of Hindu mentality, particularly of the classes which are prosperous, are doubt and fear. It is fear which makes cowards of them when the need of resistance presents itself. It was this fear which made the wealthy and prosperous Hindus of Saharanpur run away from their homes, leaving their property and their women to the mercy of the mob. The fact is that, when faced with danger, either individual or communal, a Hindu is not inclined to take risks, however speculative he may be both about the problems of life and the chances of trade. He will argue and discuss, he will analyse facts and figures; he will display a great deal of subtlety in handling the latter and in generalisations, but his conclusions are rarely free from doubt and his action is always more or less paralytic. While the Hindu masses are superstitious and credulous, the Hindu intelligentsia is sceptical and lacking in such faith as makes for courage and decision.

In my travels throughout India, I have had ample opportunity of studying the Hindu mind and I have deliberately come to the opinion that the great problem before the Hindus is how to introduce vigour into their thinking and life and decision in their actions. Mahatma Gandhi has said that the average Hindu is a coward and the average Muslim a bully, but he has not explained to us the causes that have made the one a coward and the other a bully. I won't discuss the latter, but in my judgment, a coward is perhaps as despicable as if not more than a bully. The truth is that in the life of facts, a bully is often more successful and commands greater respect than a coward. Cowardice is bad enough in individuals, but it is fatal in a community. A community of brave people can tolerate a few cowards, but in a community of cowards a few brave people count for nothing. Some people may complain that I am libelling a great community and that I would be the first person to resent a criticism of that kind coming from a non-Hindu. But I do not admit that the average Hindu is a coward. I do say that the propertied classes and the intelligentsia are ordinarily ineffective leaders on account of the mentality of fear and doubt that dominates their minds.

THE PROBLEM.

The problem of the Hindus is not a problem in psychology. What I wish to drive home is that no radical changes can be brought about in the constitution of Hindu society unless the Hindu leaders make up their minds to bring about the necessary change in the Hindu mentality. What the Hindus want is virility. The Arya Samaj is a small body of people. Its members are very few as compared with the Sanatanists. I do not believe that the Arya Samajists have greater religious faith than the Sanatanists or that the latter are in any way lacking in spirituality or moral virtues as against the Arya Samajists, But comparatively few as the Arya Samajists are, they are more effective than hosts of Sanatanists and other Hindus for the simple reason that the teachings of the founder of the Arya Samaj have created a kind of virility *in them which stands no nonsense from* anybody and which is at times so sensitive even as to take offence where no offence is meant. I don't admire the latter, but perhaps it is a necessary concomitant of the former. The Hindus form the majority of the population of India. There can be no chance of India getting Swarajya and being free and retaining that Swarajya and freedom unless the Hindu mentality is completely changed and unless this lack of interst in life is converted into love of real life. Love of life does not mean a love of luxury, nor does it mean a necessarily aggressive attitude towards others. What the Hindu needs to be constantly dinned into his ears is that life is real and earnest, that it is not a shadow or a phantom, that "life here is more valuable than" the life here-after," in the sense the life hereafter," must be built upon "the life here." It is a strange irony of fate that while the Hindu community can claim to have produced some of the greatest men of the world—great in thought great in deeds, great in life and great in action, it has almost always perverted their teachings in such way as to make their teachings the basis of its general pusillanimity. Take the doctrine of renunciation and Vairagya. Who can doubt and question the high moral value and the spritual essence of those teachings? But is it not a fact at the same time that the hundreds and thousands of Sadhus and Sanyasees and Mahants that exist in the country, are a source of weakness to the community and in no way add to its strength and prosperity? Economically they are a dead loss, morally they are a great weight and politically, a source of weakness. Yet, they are a great power and the highest and most brilliant of the Hindus has to bow to them and is afraid of offending them. Of course, there are noble exceptions amongst them who are true to their salt and are real sources of inspiration, but how many?

COMMUNAL ORGANISATION.

I have said that the dominant characteristic of Hindu life is fear fear of friend, fear of foe, fear of gods above and gods below, fear of losing caste, fear of offending others. How to remove this fear from their lives or at least to lessen it or change its nature, is, in my judgment, the problem of the Hindus. No one is fit for Swarajya unless he is first possessed of a Swarajya in his own person. No one who cannot fight his own battle manfully and depends upon others to fight his battle, deserves Swarajya. A community which can't fight its own battles and cannot protect itself from the aggressive attitude of others, will never be fit either for winning Swarajya on for keeping it when won. I am not unconcious of the fact that the growth of communal feeling is to a certain extent antagoniatic to Nationalism but where communal feeling does exist, is recognised by law and is insisted upon by other communities, it is absurd to teach the Hindus to have no such feeling. Communal feeling is either good or bad. If it is good, for the Anglo-Indians, Christians, Sikhs and Mussalmans, it cannot be so bad for the Hindus only. While the Christians are encourged to increase their population by all legitimate means, sometimes receiving encouragement from the ruling power also; while the Mahommedans are engaged in and are never condemned for increasing population and adding to their strength by all means, legitimate or otherwise, it is a strange phenomenon of Indian public life that it is inclined to condemn the Hindus even for defensive measures.

In all the criticisms of my presidential, address indulged in by non-Hindu papers, I have not seen a single one which does not ignore that point of view. We are solemnly asked to engage in reform from within and without, preparing ourselves for defence against the aggressive attitude of others, but nobody sees that the two things are inseparable. Reform from within cannot be effective unless measures are taken to defend the community from harm from without. If a man threatens to knock you out, your first business is to prevent him from doing so and after that, to engage in an enquiry as to the causes which encouraged him to threaten you. No one is more conscious of the dangers of mere communalism then my humble self, but it seems to me illogical unreasonable and mischievous for people who are encouraging the Anglo-Indians, the Christians, and the Mahommednas to organise themselves for communal purposes to admonish the Hindus for taking similar steps.—The "Hindusthan Times."

THE DERBY

Run on 27th May

The OAKS

Run on 29th May

Commissions executed on the above and all principal English Races.

DOUBLES and TREBLES.

J. B. BEATTIE & Co.,

Chandernagore, Nr CALCUTTA

Telegram: "HANDICAP"

HARDSHIPS OF LOCAL PASSENGERS.

Secretary The Passengers' & Traffi Relief Association writes to The Chief *Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Rly., Fort, Bombay.*

Dear Sir,—Last week I wrote to you about the irregularity of the Time indicator at Victoria Terminus now I have to draw your attention to a more serious irregularity at Victoria Terminus. On Thursday, the 14th May at night the Local Train service was disorganised owing to *some defects in joints at one of the cabins* at Victoria Terminus. The Time Indicator Board showed No. 7 for Bhatia fast Train at 8-25 P.M. (S.T.). I, with other *passengers went to Platform No. 7 but* after few minutes some porters came and *asked us to get down and go to platform* No. 5, but there was no tsaen again we were *asked to go to platform No. 7, we again* went and got in the train on platform No. 7 *but after a few minutes we are again for* the second time told to go to No. 8 Sir, *you will understand what must the di*fficulties of the passengers be, when they are *asked to run from No. 7 to No. 8 and vice* versa twice. There was no responsible Officer who can guide or give some reliable information to the passengers nor any *notice board was put near the Time Indi*cator to give the information to the public. I hope you will understand the difficulties of the public owing to the irregularities of the staff at Victoria Terminus. It is necessary to put notice Board at all the stations on such occasion to give information to the public and I hope you will issue instructions for the same.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AND EXILES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was a matter of great satisfaction to me to know that the Bengal Provincial Conference recently held at Faidpur passed a resolution demanding the release of all political prisioners and the return of those who are in exile to return to India. The resolution runs as follows:—

"For the establishment of a peaceful atmosphere in the country this Conference considers it absolutely necessary for the Government to release all political prisoners and to allow those who are in exile for the same reasons to return to India."

I read in the speech of Mr. C R. Das the clear and frank statement of terms on which in his opinion the country should be prepared to negotiate with the Government with a view to secure peace in the country and to resume normal relations with the Government. He wants the Government to divest itself of its wide discretionary powers of constraint and follow it up by proclaiming a general amnesty to all political prisoners. I have always attached the greatest importance to the question of general amnesty being granted to all the political prisoners and all the Indian exiles living in foreign countries being allowed to return to India as it will be the best proof of the change of heart on the part of the Government in this country. So long as the Government pursues the policy of keeping political prisoners in jails the atmoshphere of good will cannot be secured. It is absolutely necessary to begin to write on a new and clean slate. The release of political prisoners and the return of foreign exiles will further be a proof of the advent of a new era of political freedom in this country. I attach much greater importance to the creation of an atmosphere of freedom and liberty in this country than to any specific demands or surrender in the direction of the establishment of Swarajya in this country. To me Swarajya looked much nearer in December, 1919 when on the occasion of the Indian National Congress at Amritsar a large ntuber of Martial Law prisoners were as a matter of concession to the public opinion released, when Messrs. Harkishen Lal, Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali and others entered the Congress pandal and with folded hands paid homage to the great National Gathering than it is now when in pursuit of a relentless policy of repression the Government is keeping a large number of partriots in jails, indefinitely without caring to know that this attitude of the Government is driving discontent deeper and deeper into every vein of every patriotic man and woman in India. Violence breeds violence as hate begets hate.

It is a matter of great regret that owing to a combination of circumstances the present Assembly has not been so far able to pass its verdict on the great question of the release of all political prisoners and the return of foreign exils to their homes. The resolution has been drawn in the ballot three times but it has not come up for discussion either for one reason or the other. It is my humble opinion that this question should have been taken up at the earliest possible opportunity in the present Assembly and the house should have reverted to it again and again in one form or the other so long as the Government did not give effect to the demand of the release of political prisoners and the return of foreign exiles. Even if the Government had not given effect to the resolution as it invariably does not give effect to any resolution of any real importance to India, the Assembly should have done its duty by the country and the political prsioners. In all the countries in which even a modest measure of freedom exists amnesty is granted to the political prisoners at the earliest possible opportunity. To my mind the conclusive proof of the fact that reforms granted to India are nothing but a sham lies in the fact that while in free countries political prisoners found guilty of murder, arson robbery and what not are released within reasonable time after the upheardl is over in India even those political prisoners who are not held guilty of any kind of violence are allowed to rot in jails for long periods. If a man of saintly *character like S. Kharak Singh is not,* inspite of the unanimous and emphatic *demand made by the Legislative Assembly* in February, 1924, released, it is the strongest proof of our humiliating subjection to a foreign yoke.

I may be excused for saying that the Indian press also does not give such *prominence as it should to the question* of the release of political prisoners and *the return of foreign exiles. In my opin*ion every patriotic paper should take *up this most important question from* day to day and from month to month. The question of each political prisoner should be taken up and agitated. The *least tendency on the part of the public* to sleep over any question of public importance creates a sense of security for the Government. The demand for the release of all political prisoners is important from another point of view. It creates in the country a feeling, of affection and brotherhood on a large scale. If I feel and do whatever I can for a suffering patriot it gives strength to his mind, peace to his soul and sustains him in his tribulations. The bond of affection thus created between the Indian public and the suffering political prisoners will be an asset of great value in the process of formation of the nation in this country. May India acquire power soon to secure release of all its political prisoners and foreign exiles —Yours &c.,

DUNI CHAND, M.L.A.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 25.

S S Gorjistan, Riddock, Bushire.
S S Scindia, Caithness, Liverpool.
S S Skild, Hensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.

S S Treverbyn, Webb, London.
S S Delta, Sudell, Kobe.

LOADING.

May 25.

Steamer Misty Law for Hull.
Steamer Grequa for Hull.
Steamer City of Harvared for Liverpool.
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.

S S Gorjistan:—The A Nimazee's steamer Gorjistan, 2916 tons, Captain G. Riddock, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Bushire with a general cargo.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3281 tons, Captain W Caithness, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Treverbyn:—The B I S N Co's steamer Treverbyn, 3248 tons, Captain E Webb, will sail to-day from Harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S S Delta:—The P & O S N Co's China Mail steamer Delta, 4739 tons, Captain F Sneddell, will sail to-day from Harbour for Shanghai etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, May 25.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Hakata Maru 3599 Japan 28/5 O S K.
3 Mundra 4461 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
6 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
7 Axenfels 3300, K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Nazareno 3757, Kchi 1/6 L Triestino.
14 Chuembigh 3146 Hull N.F., T M & Co.
Pilsna 4061 Genoa 1/6 L Triestin.
Narkunda 9705 London 6/6 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varela 1932 Busreh 29/5 M M & Co.
6 Dogra 3281 Cal. N F T M & Co.
7 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
14 Barala, 1899, B N F M M & Co.
15 Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports N.F. T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nagpore 3226 Japan 26/5 M M & Co.
C & D Jalajodaka 2630 Rangoon 30/5 S N Co.
D & E Barjora 1908 Colombo 24/5 M M and Co.
F Chindwara 3307 Cal. 29/5 M M & Co.
L/M Tannenfels 1745 N F L Edwards Ltd.
19 Barpeta 1899 N F N F M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaisers-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent J F C

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 25th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Neidenfels due about 27th May, Agent L Edward & Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st June, Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 24th May, Agent F F Campbell and Co.
Egremant due about 18th May, Agent Volkert Bros.
Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F *Campbell & Co.*
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, *Agent F F Campbell & Co.*

FROM KOBE.

Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Kovei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent *N Y Kaisha.*
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 24th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 28th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 13th June, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 27th June, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

May 25.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—175 cwt gum olibanum, E Verjee and Co; 27 bales cotton fly B Myer and Co; 42 cwt gun (karaya) J Mulchand and Co; 4 cases dried sheep guts S M Haji Kadarbaksh; 5 cases weasends S C Haji Kadarbaksh; 4 bales gunny cuttings B Meyer and Co.

For Antwerp:—138 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co; 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. 3 bales gunny cuttings B Meyer and Co.

For Dunkirk:—33 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 33 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

For Copenhagan:—3 casks casings S M Haji Kadarbaksh.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton Tamboli and Co, 90 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co; 35 bales hemp G Munjee; 700 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 5 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd;

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—2600 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 40 cwt wheat Volkart Bros.

S S Narkunda for London:—16 bundles fox skins H A M Showal, 100 bales hemp S Parmanand; 200 cwt buffalo horns Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 65 bales hemp B Meyer and Co; 41 bags divi divi M Narayansamy Naidu and Sons; 4000 cwt bone meal E C Manjee; 31 bags horns and hoop S M Haji Kadarbakhsh; 8000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros; 11 bales gunny cutting B Meyer and Co; 30 cwt chutney M M Poonjaji and Co; 30 cwt chutney D D Framji and Co; 100 cwt mustard seed J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S S Treverbyn for London:—3 cases brassware and wooden ware, Perfumary Raw Materials and Co.

S S Chulmeligh for Hull:—2000 cwt castorseed Strauss and Co Ltd;

S S Misty Law for Dundee:—60000 cwt cotton seed Louis Deyfus and Co.

S S Umvuma for Antwerp:—50 cwt buffalo horns M Aziz and Co; 10 bales goat hair M Aziz and Co; 50 bales hemp Hirjee Govindji; 1090 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst and Co Ltd; 200 cwt buffalo horns Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—5000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 10 cwt niex vomica Y Moosabhoy; 15 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Trieste:—3 casks casings S M Haji Kadarbakhsh; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Sanairam Joharmall; 1000 cwt rapseed Volkart Bros; 835 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 355 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy; 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

For Port Said:—8 bales cotton grey R Shantilal and Co.

S S Nazzarino for Genoa:—105 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co; 105 cwt turmeric G Suchedina; 462 cwt rapeseed K M Mathoo; 440 cwt cotton F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseillis:—25 cwt gum olibinum Y Moosabhoy; 900 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Duchessa de Aosate for Trieste:—4000 cwt ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4205 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

For Leghorn:—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Griqua for Middledro Dock:—750 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Hull:—6000 cwt rapeseed Voikart Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co; 700 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co; 1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Delta for Batavia:—1 box Java silver coins R Goculdas.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
For Osaka:—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
For Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Moji:—25 bales African silk cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—950 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—550 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Shanghai:—3 cwt attani, A Nemazee & Co.; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Yokohama:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakata Maru for Kobe:—36 cwt sandlewood E F Cavarana and Co; 100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton Bruel and Co; 1950 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
For Honkow:—750 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Negoya:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

May 25.

S S Gazana from London. Agents M M & Co

From London:—10 cases toilet soap, 10 cases jam, 20 cases essences, 12 cases sugar, 425 cases gan, 259 cases wine and spirits, 50 cases glass bottles, 74 cases medicine, 20 cases malvern water, 25 cases dry ginger, 23 cases cable, 25 cases brandy, 43 cases cordials, 74 cases spirits, 53 cases cigarattes, 35 cases enamel, 47 cases envelops, 57 cases cartridges, 99 cases biscuits, 74 cases provisione, 800 cases common soap, 35 cases paper, 15 bales paper, 140 bales old newspaper, 47 cases colour, 39 cases ink, 32 casks ink, 22 casks plumbago circles, 75 casks tallow, 294 bags flour glass, 200 bags cement, 350 casks cement, 748 loose empty jars, *36 kegs oxide, 25 kegs mutard, 250 kegs* white lead, 98 cases o'stores, 100 cases salt, 1000 pieces empty silver bottles, 80 tins glue, *100 bundles plywood, 100 bundles yellow me*tal sheets, 228 loose springs, 30 drums linseed oil, 40 drums turpentine, 200 drums varnish, *139 cases varnish, 25 cases nails,* 171 cases vinegar, 10 casks vinegar, 3898 kegs paint, 180 bales paint, 24 cases paint, 20 cases dyrap, *40 kegs starch, 200 bales clothing, 100 boxes* common soap, 38 coils copper wire, 3 casks ivory, 249 joistas over head ranway, 10 drums lubricating oil, 2 cases grease, 30 H. hde Ale, 660 pieces stove ware jars.

From Middlesbro:—4375 bundles galvd. calvocated sheets, 166 pieces steel plates, 250 pieces C.I. pipes, 70 pieces steel charmels 29 pieces steel bars, 249 hdles spring steel 160 bundles steel hoops, 316 bars steel flats, *550 drums paint, 502 bundles M. S. sheets.*

From Antwerp:—75 cases E'ware tiles, 300 *cases springs, 550 cases window glass,* 50 cases wine, 13 cases cotton goods, 80 bags maize starch, 412 bundles glass tubes, 2000 pieces *zinc plates.*

From Port Said:—17 packages empty pots, *13 bags gum, 10 bales cotton.*

S S Chindwara from Bassen. Agents M M and Co.

From Bassen:—75704 bags rice.
From Rangoon:—735 bags cotton seeds.
From Cochin:—192 pieces teak squares, 1539 bundles rope.

From Calicut:—759 bales cotton, 105 coils rope, 1454 bags coccanuts, 137 bags copra, 62 bags ginger, 75 coils coir yarn, 67 casks *soap.*

From Mangalore:—821 boras coffee husks, 66 bags nux vomic, 2294 bags supari, 614 bags coffee, 54 bags ramgote, 400 bags cotton, 39 bags copra, 965 bundles coir yarn,

S S Blaigouril from Durban. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.
From Durban:—5005 tons coal.

S S Akbar from Aden. Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.
From Aden:—4 pieces wooden cupboards, 2 bundles beds.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 25.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Hissar humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Lahore and Ambala, the minimum was above normal in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose 111deg. at Ambala yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was almost normal in the whole of the province night temperature was higher than usual. A maximum temperature of 111deg. was recorded at Mainpuri yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded over west Rajputana and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is excess in upper Sind and at Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad; the minimum was above normal at the aforesaid station and in west Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108deg. at Kotah, Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over Central India West and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Rajkot; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division. Ahmedabad and Deesa both recorded a maximum temperature of 105deg. yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal but the minimum was higher than usual in the central parts of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 93.3deg. (2deg. above nor mal) and a minimum temperature of 83.4deg. (2deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.26" of rain, Bijapur 0.15" and Sholapur 0.26." Skies are heavily clouded over the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewher. Humidity is in excess in the former area. Temperature was almost normal except at Hyderabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. Nizamabad recorded a maximum temperature of 107deg. yesterday.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms and dust-storms accompanied with light or no falls of rain are reported from several stations in the Peninsula. Weather has been dry outside the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 24th May 1925 issued from Simla.

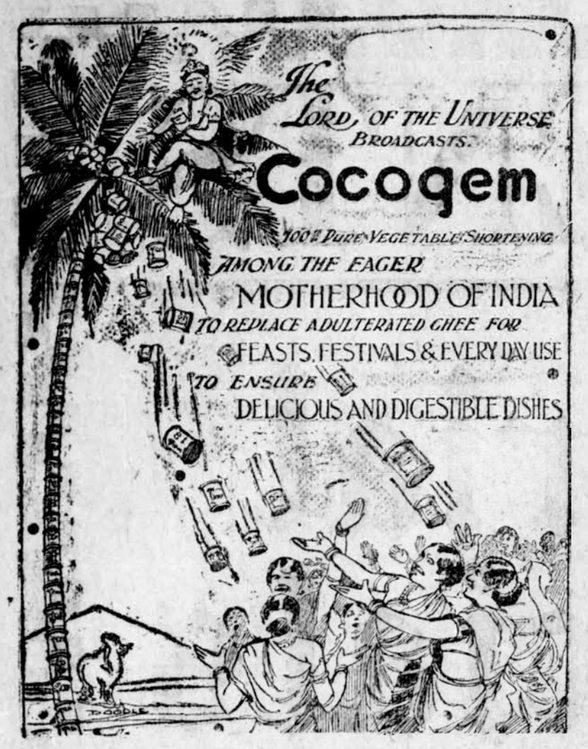
The western disturbance has passed away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. A few falls have also occurred in northeast Baluchistan and Mysore.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui, Akyab one inch; Bassein one and a half; Narayanganj two; Khulna one and a half; Calcutta, Midnapore one; Balasore, Darbhanga three-quarters; Dharampur two; Harnai one; Bangalore three-quarters.

Weather is disturbed in the east Arabian sea.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	*Departure, 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	—	0.69	0.35	+0.34
Punjab—				
Multan	—	—	0.26	—
Rawalpindi	—	—	—	—
Lahore	—	0.73	0.55	+0.18
Hissar	—	0.27	0.50	—0.23
Ambala	—	0.17	0.67	—0.50
Delhi	—	0.42	0.46	—0.04
United Provinces—				
Agra	—	0.07	0.38	—0.31
Mainpuri	—	0.07	0.43	—0.36
Jhansi	—	0.12	0.21	—0.09
Cawnpore	—	0.41	0.21	+0.20
Allahabad	—	0.03	0.21	—0.18
Sind—				
Jaccobabad	—	0.19	0.14	+0.05
Karachi	—	—	0.05	—0.05
Rajputana—Bikaner	—	0.25	0.53	—0.28
Ajmer	—	0.12	0.49	—0.37
Jaipur	—	6.12	0.46	—0.34
Kotah	—	0.25	0.41	—0.16
Mount Abu	—	0.13	0.80	—0.67
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	—	—	0.05	—0.05
Dwarka	—	—	0.01	—0.01
Veraval	—	0.02	0.25	—0.23
Rajkot	—	0.85	0.37	+0.48
Bhavnagar Para	—	0.01	0.33	—0.32
Gujrat—				
Surat	—	—	0.17	—0.17
Ahmedabad	—	—	0.34	—0.34
Deesa	—	—	0.31	—0.31
Central India West—				
Neemuch	—	—	0.53	—0.53
Indore	—	0.29	0.22	+0.07
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	—	—	0.34	—0.34
Saugor	—	*0.78*	*0.32*	*+0.46*
Hoshangabad	—	1.32	0.32	+1.00
Khandwa	—	—	0.24	—0.24
Akola	—	0.05	0.16	—0.11
Amraoti	—	0.31	0.37	—0.06
Nagpur	—	*0.71*	*0.40*	*+0.31*
Chanda	—	0.37	0.45	—0.08
Baipur	—	2.39	0.70	+1.69
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.03		0.20	—0.17
Ratnagiri	0.07	*0.35*	*0.32*	*+0.03*
Mormugao	—	0.58	1.19	—0.61
Karwar	0.05	0.65	1.19	—0.54
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	—	0.49	0.47	+0.02
Ahmednagar	—	0.10	0.40	—0.30
Poona	0.26	1.26	0.52	+0.74
Sholapur	*0.26*	*2.30*	*0.60*	*+1.70*
Bijapur	0.15	1.78	0.63	+1.15
Belgaum	—	4.19	1.49	+2.70
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	—	—	0.52	—0.52
Nizamabad (Indur)	—	1.45	0.46	+0.99
Hyderabad	—	1.93	0.73	+1.20
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.01	1.73	3.55	—1.82
Calicut	—	3.73	5.87	—2.14
Cochin	0.06	12.58	7.95	+4.63
Trivandrum	—	1.53	5.52	—3.99
Ceylon—Colombo	0.02	6.46	9.82	—3.36
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore				
Masulipatam	—	?	1.04	?
Bellary	0.02	1.74	1.45	+0.29
Cuddapah	—	4.68	1.17	+3.51
Madras	—	3.92	0.82	+3.10
Bangalore	0.04	7.02	3.20	+3.82
Coimbatore	—	1.82	1.91	—0.09
Trichinopoly	—	5.58	2.55	+3.03
Negapatam	—	0.02	1.41	—1.39



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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

"AN ENTIRELY WRONG STEP"

KENYA LOWLANDS PROPOSAL.

MR. ANDREWS ON DESPATCH OF INDIAN OFFICIAL.

The following is a Memorandum on the Kenya Lowlands Proposal, prepared by Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

The following minute is written on the question of the advisability or not of sending an official of the Indian Government to Kenya, for the purpose of inspecting certain territories in the Lowlands, for Indian settlement. In the Kenya White Paper, it was suggested that a grant of Crown lands might be given to Indians in the Lowlands corresponding to the grant of Crown lands already made to the Europeans in the Highlands, and as a compensation to the Indians for the racial discrimination in the past in that region in favour of the White settlers.

The present proposal of the Government of India to send an official to Kenya to find out a suitable area in the Lowlands for Indian settlement, appears to me to be an entirely wrong step, taken in the wrong direction. It will lead to consequences which will seriously damage the whole Indian cause and do harm to the moral character of India in the eyes of the civilised world.

The proposal has evidently emanated from the India Office in closest conjunction with the Colonial Office. It is a scarcely veiled attempt to bribe the Indian people into an acceptance of the settlement outlined in the White Paper.

I intend first to deal with the subject from the point of view of the discussion in London in 1923. At that time, I was appointed adviser to the Indian Delegation which went from Kenya Colony to England. It was at the unanimous request of the whole delegation that I was appointed their adviser; and throughout the discussion I was in closest touch with them and came to common conclusions with them on practically every point that we put forward. With regard to the Kenya Highlands, from first to last there was complete unanimity of opinion, in London, not merely between the members of the Kenya Indian Delegation and myself, as their adviser, but also between them and the deputation from India, headed by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. We all determined that, on no account whatever, was the claim to the free and open transfer and purchase if land in the Highlands, which was the legal right of the Indians in the Colony, to be abandoned. The question of some compensating area in the Lowlands came up again and again, but it was always rejected immediately by every member of both the delegations. We pointed out, that it did not touch the real question at issue and that there was no room for any compensation of such a character.

INDIAN POSITION.

We further pointed out, that our whole contention was, *not* that we should be allowed Crown lands of native territory anywhere, whether in Highlands or in Lowlands, but that we should be allowed the simplest human rights of oitizenship, namely, to purchase land and to sell land in the Colony. We did not ask for a single acre of *free* land. On the contrary, the position taken up by us from the very first was this, that the grant of Crown lands, given with such a lavish hand to the White settlers, was an initial injustice, which would have to be undone sooner or later in the interests of the natives themselves. Therefore, while expressing strongly our own view, that the grant of crown land to the White settlers had been a wrong done to the natives, we obviously neither could nor would request the Government to offer similar grants of Crown land to the Indians; for if the confiscation of 10,000 sq. miles of territory from the natives was and initial blunder, leading to serious mischief, it is obvious that the confiscation of another 10,000 sq. miles from the natives in order to give it to the Indians, would be a still more serious evil. Therefore, it was logically impossible for us to claim any compensating grant of Crown lands, and we did nothing of the kind.

What we did was this. We asked that the legal right of buying and selling land shoud be allowed to Indians in Kenay in just the same way as to other people, wherever and whenever it came into the open market. If the Europeans refused to sell their lands in the Highlands to Indians, we had no complaint to make; but if a European wished to sell his land to an Indian and Government stepped in the way and said that he should not be allowed to do so, then we claimed that our rights as citizens were being tekan away. To give one example. Just before we sailed for England on deputation a large area of land, which was just outside the limits of the Highlands, was offered for sale and an Indian merchant was ready to pay six times the price that any European was ready to pay. The European owner would get sixty thousand rupees, if he sold it to the Indian; but hew ould get ten thousadn rupees, if he sold it to the highest European bidder. He wanted to sell it to the Indian; but the Government refused to allow the sale. The European, thereupon, brought an action in the Law courts against the Government for damages, urging that the Government had no right to prevent the sale. The Court, however, decided that the Government was justified, because the purchaser was an Indian. This example will show quite clearly what the Indians themselves were asking with regard to the Highlands. They were not asking for any grant of Crown lands. They were simply asking for the right to what is called "open sales and open transfers." If this were allowed, they would be satisfied; and they would never ask in addition for compensation for any further injustice in this matter that might have been done to them in the past by the original grant of Crown lands to the Europeans in the Highlands. They beleved, that, if once this question of open sales and open transfers were settled in their favour, then they themselves and the natives, as they gradually got more education, would be able to buy back at some future time much of the territory which had been so ruinously confiscated from the natives by Government in the earlier days. But withour this right of purchase, these vast territories would remain in European hands, whether the White settlers occupied them or not. Even at present, 20 years after the allocation of these Crown land only seven per cent of the whole area is under cultivation. The rest is lying for the most part idle and wasted.

SAFEGUARDING NATIVE INTERESTS.

Thus, from the very first, the Indian deputation took the African native point of view and pressed the question of native interests in Kenya. It was felt that only as the natives of Kenya prospered, the Indian position in Kenya would become more and more unassailable. In every word that was said and in everything that was written to the papers, with the unanimous approval of both the deputations, the interest of the natives was put forward as the first concern and it was stated that the Indians who came to Kenya had no wish whatever to interfere with native rights and interests.

This, then, was the position taken up quite consistently by everyone who was engaged on deputation work from the Indian side in London, in 1923. When later, in spite of all that had been said in London, and in spite of the clearest possible declaration being given, that Indians did not wish for any compensating grant of crown lands in any other part of Kenya, but only wished for the legal right of sale and transfer,—when in spite of all this, the Colonial Office issued their White Paper making a tentative offer of an area in the Lowlands to be specially set apart for Indians, the leaders of both the the Indian deputations protested strongly against this part of the White Paper decision and declared that they did not wish to have anything to do with it. They pointed out that it would be a misuse of power to grant stich a new area of territory to Indians, since it would be necessarily confiscated from the natives. Furthermore, it would not in any way satisfy that Indian claim, because that claim had never been that the Indians might receive a compensating area of territory, but that they must be given back their legal right of purchase and transfer of land.

It needs to be mentioned that there has always been in the background a minority both in India and in Kenya, among the Indians, who have somewhat hesitated about accepting the full implications of what may be called 'the "pro-native policy in Kenya." For instance, just before I first went out to East Africa the East African Indian National Congress had passed, on the suggestion of Sir Theodore Morison of the India Office, an imperialistic resolution asking for Tanganyika to be handed over to India as a 'mandate' after the war. But when I had fully explained at Nairobi, that no responsible Indian leader of the first rank had taken up this suggestion of Sir Theodore Morison, and that Mahaytma Gandhi himself was opposed to it, and further that I personally regarded it as a policy that would inevitably lead to an Indian imperialism no less selfish than British imperialism had often been, then the Indian leaders in Nairobi withdraw this resolution telling me that they had not really thought out the matter. Again, to-day, I find that in spite of the fact that in London, in 1923, the whole suggestion of a compensating area being given in the Lowlands to Indian settlers was rejected, there is a tendency here and there among certain Indians in East Africa not to reject it, but to accept it. There is a kind of feeling that possibly some capital may be made out of the proposal and that it is not very objectionable after all. Therefore I am fully aware that some would actually favour the Government of India's proposal to send out an official to inspect the territory to be offered to India in the Lowlands. But I think it can be said without hesitation, that the foremost Indian leaders are still wholly against the proposal and feel that it would be a fatal compromise, such as would put the Indian claim for equal justice among the natives on an entirely wrong basis. Among these foremost leaders I would mention the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Mahatma Gandhi.

CONCLUSION.

Let me in conclusion argue out the case a little from the Indian point of view:—

(1) To accept a large slice of territory exclusively for Indians in the Lowlands would be a definite and formal renunciation of the Indian claim in the Highlands.

(2) The policy of accepting territory in the Lowlands would certainly involve a weakening of the present Indian friendly relations with the African natives. Indians are living in Kenya to-day on terms of friendship with the natives and not on terms of hostility. But to take this large slice of territory from the natives would mevitably lead to hostility growing up between the Indians and the natives.

(3) The policy of accepting land in the Lowlands would mean the beginning of an imperialism which would be unlike any form of Indian emigration in the past. It would not mean the occupation by Indians, as colonists, of lands that were entirely useless and never likely to be occupie by the natives of the country; because it has been proved by competent authorties that the area of good agricultural land in Kenya is exceedingly small, and that there is hardly sufficiently even now for the expansion of the native races. It would mean a definite expropriation of the natives and as such would be an endless source of mischief, aggravating an evil situation.

(4) To accept territory in the Lowlands, would be a reversal of the whole Indian claim; for, as I have shown, in 1923, the Indian deputation definitely rejected such a suggestion and equally definitely declared that their only wish was to recover the legal right of open sales and transfers of land anywhere in Kenya Colony. This position, which was taken up by us all formally in 1923 would obviously be thrown on one side; and it could never be taken up again if once the compromise had been made.

These, then, are some of the main reasons why such a false step should not be taken by the Indian Government with the consent of the Indian people. The essentially moral character of Indian citizenship is at stake. Indian leaders to-day are speaking as strongly as possibly against the evil spirit of Western inperialism, which has been so crushing to themselves in India and also in other Eastern countries. They assert, that this form of forcible subjection and dispossession of other people from their own territory by a foreign power is wrong in principle and must not be carried out any further, but rather be undone.

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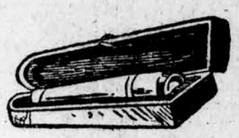

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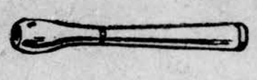

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